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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

MORE LYNCHINGS.

A party of men just driven away from Louisiana, after having been subjected to atrocities that wild Indians would be ashamed to perpetrate, passed through this city yesterday, on their way home, to Fond du Lac, Wis. We did not see the persons to whom we refer, but are told that their story will, when related to the public, make every American blush. A Douglas Democrat who saw their scars, and heard their relation of the way in which their wounds were received, advised them to present themselves at the office of the Chicago *Times*, as a commentary on the denial in that paper that Northern men are driven away from the South. Their crime was their residence in the North—in Wisconsin, where a a Personal Liberty law is on statute book, unrepealed.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

We find the following in yesterday's telegrams:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1860.

The National Convention of Union prayer meetings was in session in this city and passed a resolution unanimously recommending all Union prayer meetings, all Christian churches, and all praying pe ple to set apart the first Monday in January as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the present dearth of spiritual things in the churches, and the present dangers which threaten the peace and prosperity of the country.

We go for that resolution, without reservation. Ours is a secular journal, and we may not appear to be learned in the cause of, and proper remedy for, the "present dearth of spiritual things in the churches;" but to the political part of the prayerful proposition, "the present dangers which threaten the peace, happiness and prosperity of our country," we can address ourselves without fear of invading the ranks of another profession. We, then, distinctly recommend, that prayers be put up,

1st. For all pro-slavery Doctors of Divinity and ecclesiastics of whatever rank and title, who degrade Christianity and make men infidels by open or covert defence of the manifold abominations of American Slavery—men who see incipient damnation in dancing to the sound of "that profane instrument called the fiddle," but "no moral wrong" in selling young women for compulsory prostitution, in condemning men to lives of forced and unrequited labor, and in making merchandise of little children. They are great offenders; they have stifled the national conscience; they have filled the churches with the morality of the shaving-shop and market place, that they might grow fat and enjoy their salaries and their dignities in peace. Much praying will be required to bring them back, to break up the crust of formalism and cant which has congealed over their consciences, to make them see that they have aided and abetted bad men in the accomplishment of schemes with which the Master, upon whom they call, has had nothing to do, and to endow them plenteously with the grace which will enable them to comprehend the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God.

2d. For the politicians of the North, who, while professing to love Liberty, have been the steadfast friends of Slavery, and who by unparalleled lying to their constituents, and unparalleled servility to their masters in the South, have consented to and invited the aggressions upon free principles, which at last have culminated in the demand that Slavery shall be the undisputed law of the land—the vital force and controlling element of the government. They commenced their work of treason and self-abasement when Slavery by common consent was regarded as an accidental evil, a blot upon our civilization, to be wiped out by the gradual enlightenment of all our countrymen; and they have continued it with such success that the "institution" now disputes with the majority for the centre of the Republic, and threatens the disruption of the Union if its demands are denied. They have a load of guilt which may not be easily removed—an aggregation of offences over which angels do weep; but pray fervently for them, and,

3d. For all Republicans who are weak in the knees or tender in the spinal column. Upon their firmness, steadiness, and moderation now, the salvation of the country and the perpetuity of Democratic institution depend. Pray that they may be strengthened; that they may not be beguiled by professed union-savers who wait for them on street corners and by the roadside to shake them with fear and to perplex them with doubt; that they may see that this is a crisis in the country's affairs, and that to them the glory of re-establishing or the shame of destroying the Constitution will be awarded.

4th. For the people of the Cotton States that they may know that they are possessed of devils more furious than those which plunged the swine into the sea; that the evil spirits may be driven out, and that they may return to their allegiance; that they may be no longer tormented with the ever-present fear of slave insurrections; that the men within them who are now plotting to establish a form of government in which the few shall ride booted and spurred over the many, may be put to shame, and that, finally, peace may be restored.

5th. For all newspapers like the Chicago *Times*, that they may learn that election is over and that the day has come for them to cease their electioneering rant and apply themselves to undoing th mischief which they have wrought by their unpardonable misrepresentations of the belief and practices of the Republican party. It will be a gift of special grace which reforms them; but do not give them up.

6th. For HONEST OLD ABE, that the wisdom, patriotism, moderation and fidelity which commended him to his countrymen as the man to breast the storm of fanaticism, may be his shield and his guard in the trials which are before him, to the end that the blessings of liberty may be preserved.

If there must be concert of action for political praying, we beg that these points may be remembered. The country has had enough mockery of Heaven in prayers that have asked for happiness without justice, for prosperity without the performance of duty, for the blessin s of the Savior upon the work of the Destroyer. We propose to change the programme.

Give no Money to Dr. Powers.

PERU, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune;

In your paper of yesterday you state that a person calling himself Dr. Powers, pretends to hail from LaSalle County, and to be authorized to make collections for Kansas.

The individual is well-known in this neighborhood, and he not only has not any authority to make collections for LaSalle county, but is the very last person that those who know him would entrust with any such power.

WM. CHUMASERO,
THERON D. BREWSTER.

Messrs. Chumasero and Brewster are well-known and responsible citizens of Peru, and mean what they say. "Dr. Powers" has come to a dead halt in his Kansas collections.

It is the First Step that Costs.

A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, who has heard that South Carolina is about to set up for herself, and talks of appropriating four hundred thousand dollars to defray Independent expenses, asks us how far that sum will go towards supporting an army of ten thousand men one year. We will not answer the precise question that is asked us, because the people of South Carolina do not feel the need of so large a force as that to resist any force that can be brought against them from the Union States, the prowess of a South Carolinian being something the capacity of which was never fully tested, but which they would not think of estimating so low as to require ten thousand of them to establish the independence of the State against any foreign levies. The army of the United States only numbers about eighteen thousand. Assuming one Carolinian to be as good as six soldiers from any other State—and we might give offence to rate the difference at a smaller figure—South Carolina would only require an army of three thousand men, say three regiments, to put her in a position to cope with the federal government on equal terms, saying nothing of the treble advantage which, according to the poet, attaches to that party which has its quarrel just, and which, no doubt, our Palmetto heroes rely upon with unshaken confidence.

Taking, then, three regiments as the basis of an estimate, we submit the following figures to our correspondent and to the delegates of the State of South Carolina, soon to be in Convention assembled, as worthy of their entire confidence, and worthy of some study before they go much farther in their journey toward independence. We will suppose the force to be raised, divided into a cavalry and artillery and an infantry regiment. Their cost per month will not be estimated by any military man at less than their present cost to the United States, which may be estimated as follows:

CAVALRY.		
1 Colonel, per month	$191.00	
1 Lieutenant Colonel	170.00	
2 Majors	208.00	
10 Captains	1,100.00	
11 First Lieutenants	1,030.00	
10 Second "	938.83	
893 Privates	19,646.00	
		$23,873.83
ARTILLERY.		
1 Colonel, per month	$174.00	
1 Lieutenant Colonel	153.00	
2 Majors	274.00	
12 Captains	1,020.00	
24 First Lieutenants	1,752.00	
12 Second "	822.00	
962 Privates	21,134.00	
		$25,260.00
INFANTRY.		
1 Colonel, per month	$174.00	
1 Lieutenant-Colonel	153.00	
2 Majors	274.00	
10 Captains	885.00	
10 First Lieutenants	735.00	
10 Second "	685.00	
902 Privates	19,338.00	
		$22,194.00
Monthly cost		$70,926.83
893 Horses for Cavalry, at $100 each		89,300.00
893 Saddles, Bridles, etc., at $15 each		13,395.00
Artillery Horses for four companies		5,000.00
24 Field-pieces, at $1,500 each		36,000.00
Total		$143,695.00

The Quartermaster's Department, supposing it to be one-sixth of what the United States paid last year—and it would be more rather than less—would cost, per month, $118,300.

The Surgeon's Department in that climate would be a pretty serious item, but supposing that it would cost no more in proportion than it costs the Federal Government, it would rate as follows:

One Surgeon-General, per month	$[illegible]
Six Surgeons "	8[illegible]4
Six Assistant Surgeons "	6[illegible]2
	$1,714
Suplies of Surgeon's Department	4,000
	$5,714

Then there must be besides:

One Major-General, per month	$3[illegible]2
Two Aids-de-Camps, "	116
Two Brigadiers-General "	516
Two Aids, "	116
	$1,140
Surgeon's Staff, as above	1,714
	$2,854

RECAPITULATION.

Three regiments	$70,926
Quartermaster's Department	118,300
Adjutant and two Assistants	6[illegible]2
Monthly expense	$190,702
To this must be added the outlay immediately necessary for horses, saddles and artillery, of	143,695
And supplies of Surgeon's Department	4,000
Making	$337,407

which South Carolina must raise in order to put on foot three regiments for thirty days, without providing a barrack to sleep in, a fortification to fight in, a ship to guard their sea coast, a pound of powder or shot to fire a salute with on Independence Day; without a penny for the civil government or for diplomatic service, or for the new monarch's civil list—and he must be a pretty expensive piece of property if he realizes the expectations and deserts of his new subjects. Omitting so much of this outlay as is not of monthly recurrence, the annual expenditure of three regiments, without ammunition, barracks, forts, or anything but simple existence, would amount to $2,381,184.

Having ascertained what it will cost to put three regiments under arms, now let us look a little at the financial resources of South Carolina for meeting such an expense.

The funded debt of the State amounts to $4,046,500, the interest of which, at six per cent., would be $242,790. The State is also liable for a subscription to the Blue Ridge Railroad, and has agreed to endorse its seven per cent. bonds for $1,000,000, and has guaranteed the bonds of the South Carolina Railroad Company for $2,000,000, making a contingent liability of the State of $3,000,000 more. Most of her debt is owned in Europe. In the course of this and the next month that debt will begin to travel homewards. European creditors will have no faith whatever in her securities, the moment they apprehend serious danger of her separation from the Union. The arrival of these bonds will make the statesmen of the Yancey and Rhett and Ruffin school see what their vanity and conceit makes them now blind to, the utter impossibility of negotiating a loan of even $400,000 outside of the State of South Carolina at any rate. Her bonds will not bring $25 on a hundred in this city, if it were believed that she would not remain in the Union. And there is no doubt that they would stand higher in th s than any other market in the world, for their value, if they possessed any, would be more accurately appreciated here than elsewhere. Even now, when the great body of our people share our own confidence that the present demonstrations at the South will soon end by making all concerned in them ridiculous, the bonds of the State have no sale, and if more were put upon the market, the State would not realize the expense of engraving and uttering them.

Under these circumstances the State would have to raise her three regiments at an expense of $337,407 per month from her own citizens, who are already taxed for a debt which amounts to about fourteen dollars per head for every white citizen! Whether they will care to add much to that burden, in the face of a deficient corn crop, decreasing exports of cotton, a general interruption of all kinds of business, the prospect of unpleasant relations with the Federal Government of indefinite duration, and the consciousness that it would be but the first step in their new expenses, which would double, triple and quadruple if they persisted in the movement for independence, are questions which need only to be stated to be answered.—*N. Y. Post.*

From Washington.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

GOOD EFFECT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The debates of the last three days in Congress cannot fail to have a decided effect in disheartening the Disunionists, and in restoring confidence to the country. People have been unreasonably alarmed. That alarm is subsiding; the visionary fabric of secession is rapidly dissolving itself into the air. Its imaginary basis is gone; one by one the alleged grievances of the extreme South have been demolished and abandoned, until the only pretext left is, a want of affection between the two sections. Something more substantial than this must be pleaded in favor of divorce, even granting that the indictment can be sustained.

DISCOMFITURE OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

These discussions have been of material service in several ways. They have drawn tardy and reluctant, and hence all the more effective concessions, from the Northern Democrats and from Southern men of the border States, that the repeated charges of a want of fidelity, on the part of the Republicans to the Constitutional obligations of the North in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves, are utterly groundless. These accusations are virtually confessed by Douglas himself, by Mr. Pugh, by Breckinridge Democrats like Fitch of Indiana and Thompson of New Jersey, to be partizan calumnies, invented for merely electioneering purposes. They have declared in their places in the Senate that the entire North, Republicans and Democrats included, have been true to their Constitutional guarantees. In this respect the Senators from the border Southern States, the only States practically interested in the question, substantially concede the same thing. Such was the testimony at least of Senators Green of Missouri and Powell of Kentucky, two violent Democrats. The extreme Southern men even abandon this pretext, and also that the personal liberty bills being any ground for Disunion. What remains? Senator Wigfall on Tuesday alleged the want of adequate protection to Southern rights in the Territories, but this is also promptly demolished by Judge Douglas, who appeals to the record to show not only that his reason for secession does not exist, but that such protection has not even been asked of Congress. In fact the identical Senators making these complaints, Wigfall included, actually voted near the close of the session that no occasion for such legislation existed.

No exigency has since arisen requiring Congressional protection to Slavery. Were it otherwise, to abandon the field before even making a demand for it by introducing a bill for the purpose, is a self-evident absurdity. Thus these disorganizers, by a little rational discussion, have been completely driven to the wall.

Their grievance bubbles are all punctured. They find themselves in a ridiculous attitude before the country. They are exposed to the world as petty triflers with the highest interests of the nation; as the worst enemies of their own section.

WISE INACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans have probably acted wisely in allowing this state of things to happen without essentially contributing towards bringing it about. They have nothing to apologize for or explain. In a dignified way, they will go straight forward in the course they have commenced, and give practical effect to Mr. Lincoln's election by trying to reform the Government and to banish useless agitation. The pretext of the negro, which Jackson wisely predicted would be used by Southern disorganizers next after the tariff, to bring about disunion and a Southern Confederacy, is in a fair way to be disposed of as it should be, at least for a time.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

From personal appearances, several Southern States will make a feint of seceding, but a reaction will speedily bring them back to their allegiance.

WHY SENATOR WADE'S SPEECH HAS BEEN POSTPONED.

Judge Wade has delayed speaking, as undoubtedly he otherwise would have done at an early day, to allow the mode of pacification to go on. He occupies a commanding position in the Senate, no one in that body having more universally the respect and confidence of all sides. He will give his views of the crisis most probably in a day or two.

CONSERVATISM OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

Northern Democrats, with one or two exceptions, have taken a very fair and manly course in regard to the existing difficulties. Douglas and Fitch, hostile as they are to each other, substantially agree in sustaining the Union and in denouncing the pretexts for disunion as utterly groundless. There promises to be but one party at the North on this question, unless the slippery Vallandigham and the chivalrous Sickles should find some followers, of which there is no reasonable prospect.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET—SENATOR SEWARD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Seward, I am credibly informed, has stated that he will neither seek nor decline a Cabinet position under Lincoln. He expresses the opinion that the Cotton States will certainly secede, but in a few years will be desirous of returning to the Union. He does not speak in favor of coercion. It is not probable that he will make any speeches during the present session, though frequently urged to do so.

SENATOR WADE'S EXPECTED SPEECH.

The galleries were crowded and overflowing, a speech being anticipated from Judge Wade. He took the floor when Mr. Wigfall concluded, and will deliver one of his characteristic speeches on Monday.

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Other Republican Senators will follow. Their speeches will be firm, yet not unnecessarily irritating, nor in the least menacing. They must, however, affirm the plain truth, that secession can only end in war, since it can only be carried out by making a direct attack upon the property and the troops of Government.

PEACEABLE SECESSION IMPOSSIBLE.

No Republican here entertains any idea that peaceable secession is possible. The same is substantially true of the Southern Opposition members and border State Democrats in general.

PROSPECTS OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The opinion gains ground that the Disunion treason will never proceed so far as the overt act. Probably five or six States will pass Secession ordinances, of which no particular notice need be taken, so long as the contemplated rebellion is on paper only.

Monarchical Tendencies in South Carolina.

The struggle in the South Carolina Legislature, between the Democratic and the Oligarchical parties, is understood to be a fierce one. The former it would appear, oppose any innovation on the State Constitution, and is called Democratic only in a relative sense. The Oligarchical party are full of new measures, all of which point to the concentration of power in the hands of an individual; in other words, the establishment of a dictatorship. The result of the ballotings for Governor, show how evenly balanced both parties are, for each has put forth a representative man as candidate for the place. Another symptom of the monarchial tendencies of the secession movement, will be recognized in a pulpit declaration, recently made by the Rev. S. O. Prentiss, rector of St. Peter's church in Charleston. The Episcopalian divine stated that men are still living in that city who were subjects of George the Third, and they now live to be subjects of his great-grandson—the Prince of Wales. Thus we see the old Adam of royalty, as the English *Times* calls it, manifesting itself among the secessionists. The Toryism which the glory and success of the Revolution drove back into its secret chamber, is emerging into daylight once more. But Mr. Prentiss might know that no sovereign of England could accept the sovereignty of South Carolina. It would cost him or her too much, unless the abolition of slavery should be a condition of the contract. So deep is the abhorrence of negro slavery all over Europe, that we venture to say the Southern Confederation, if ever it be formed, will not be recognized by any of the great powers. It will be no more permitted to have representatives at their courts, than Hayti is permitted to have a representative near the United States Government. The civilized nations will conspire to put the slave Republic—or slave monarchy, as the case may be—in Coventry, and keep it there; and its international status will be worse, if possible, than was that of Algiers while it was a nest of pirates, under the dominion of a Dey.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE CITY.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

New Year's Address.

$25 will be paid by the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty lines, to be sent in by the 20th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Address G. R. BRACKETT, Tribune office, Chicago.

See advertisement for board in another column.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—Dr. N. S. Davis is to deliver a Temperance Lecture at Edward's Chapel, corner of South Halsted and Harrison streets, on Monday evening next, before the Tenth Ward Temperance Legion.

AN OPENING.—An ambitious young man from "down east," looking for an opening "out west," found one yesterday, in the ice, near McCormick's Reaper Factory. With a cooled understanding, he made tracks for a warmer clime.

A PLEA FOR LADIES' DRESSES.—We yesterday saw a splendid dress spoiled from the carelessness of some one who had left a pile of boards, filled with nails, on the sidewalk in front of a business house, where, as a matter of necessity, of course, a wide tier of bales and boxes had rendered the passage-way already sufficiently narrow. Where were the police?

HAUL OF HALL THIEVES.—Charles Ozier and Henry Seymour, *alias* Wilson, were on Thursday evening arrested for larceny of a lot of caps and an overcoat from the vestibule of the Burnett House, on South Clark street, during the continuance of a dancing party. The overcoat was found on Seymour. Both confessed their guilt, and were held yesterday morning by Justice Davis in $500 each for appearance for trial.

THE STABBING AFFRAY OF THURSDAY.—The man Thomas McCarthy, as it was thought fatally stabbed by Cassidy, the journeyman tailor, at No. 250 Lake street, on Thursday, we are happy to announce still survives his wounds. His attending physician has great hopes of his ultimate recovery. He was yesterday removed from the scene of the affray to the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, No. 267 Wabash avenue, where he will be properly and tenderly cared for. The examination of Cassidy has been set down for next Tuesday.

CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The coming concert of the Chicago Philharmonic Society at Bryan Hall on Monday evening next, the 17th inst., is expected will be one of the most attractive musical festivals of the season. From the admirable initiatory of the Society given some time since, and the varied first class talent embraced in its ranks, we would advise all who desire a musical treat seldom to be enjoyed in this city, to be at Bryan Hall very early on next Monday night. Attention is called to the programme in this morning's TRIBUNE.

GARDEN CITY MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garden City Mining Company was held at their office in this city on the 10th inst. G. S. Hubbard, H. A. Tucker, Albert Crosby, Wm. Lill, J. H. Wicker and Joel Ellis of Chicago, and John H. Gatiss of Eagle River, Mich., were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the same evening, G. S. Hubbard was elected President, and Robert W. How Secretary and Treasurer. Their annual report will be issued in a few days, when we shall have more to say in relation to the prospects of the Company.

Lecture of John B. Gough.

It is unnecessary to say that this gentleman's lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at Metropolitan Hall, last evening, was a triumphant success in a literary as well as pecuniary point of view. The large Hall was crowded, above and below, gallery and stage, and for over an hour the speaker held the attention of the immense audience enchained as "by a magic spell." His illustrations were forcible and to the point; his satire as sharp as a knife, and his humor irresistible. The pathos and feeling he infused into his allusion to the influence of Joel Stratton, the poor shoemaker, whose hand resting upon his shoulder, in 1842, saved him from a drunkard's grave, and the description of the late death-bed scene in that man's house, were deeply affecting. Such lectures are calculated to do great good; such men are among God's elected few, and better would it be for the generation in which we live had we more of them.

In closing his lecture last night, Mr. Gough made an eloquent and thrilling appeal for the famishing people of Kansas. He alluded to the famine in Ireland, when our government proffered their ships, and the merchants filled them for starving Ireland. Shall we neglect the cry of our own people? He called on Chicago to organize, for relief, and he would place fifty dollars at the head, middle or end of the list. He begged that they would hear one of their chosen agents in behalf of suffering men and women.

Mr. F. N. Blake came forward and stated that 30,000 men and women this day called for bread—"*Give us bread, or we starve!*" The cry was so appalling and terrible, that the President in his message recommended Congress to make appropriations for their relief the Governors of Ohio, Michigan, and now of your own State, have made proclamation in their official capacity, calling for the people for relief, and appointing one of your own most trustworthy and benevolent citizens to receive, and dispense your gifts of love to the perishing people of Kansas. He announced that the farmers of Illinois have gathered in warehouses more than 30,000 bushels of grain for Kansas.

They ask for *sacks*—that they may send them on their errand of mercy. He said, with others he acted only as director, or in a business capacity, and would call on Rev. Mr. Graham, just from that scene of woe. Mr. Graham corroborated all that had been said, and called on the people to perfect an organization as in other cities for the aid of the destitute of Kansas.

This is a good beginning, and now we trust a meeting for this purpose will be forthwith called. Who will move in it?

The Ministry at Large.

A most noble and generous almoner to the city poor has been the Ministry at Large. Fed by the sympathies and material aid of many of our liberal citizens, each season has seen the channel widen and deepen which carried its Christian charities on its mission of love straight to the hearts and homes of the destitute. But its sphere has widened, and each season sees fresh conduits draining from the general supply, and the active and energetic mind and warm heart of Rev. Mr. Collyer are kept in full exercise and bright glow, devising ways and means to answer all the demands of his work. Just now is the flood-tide of the sea of troubles that come dashing in upon the city poor; the time a scanty wood-pile and starved cupboard are made all the more gaunt and ghastly by the snow and frost, and the thermometer at zero. Each season the friends of the Ministry at Large have devised something new, and in itself attractive, for the aid of their cause. Once and again it was Tableaux, and then it was the Great Bazaar. Now it is to be a CALICO BALL, at Bryan Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26th. We shall speak of this again. Meantime it is being put in train for a success.

SAD CASE OF DESERTION AND SUFFERING.—We hear of several cases calling for the sympathies of feeling hearts and the application of benevolent acts of charity. Among the number is the following:

A woman, suffering with cold, and want of proper care, was on Wednesday brought to the house No. 213 Kinzie street. She gave her name as Duffy. Shortly after she was delivered of a child, and necessary care was not taken of her. Word was sent to Lieut. Gund, at the North Side Police Station, of her condition, and he immediately visited her. The officer found her lying upon the bare, cold floor, without fuel, food, or comfortable covering. He learned from her disconnected story that her husband had deserted her, she was without friends, without money, and knew not in what direction to turn for aid in her extremity. Supplying her with a stove, bed and clothing, and food for her immediate wants, the officer was obliged to leave her to others.

How many such cases of suffering we might find in a single short day devoted to the cause of charity. This is one out of many that surely call for the exertion of the best efforts of the generous who are blessed with abundance of this world's goods.

"Pray extend a pitying hand."

LATER FROM THE HENNAN AND DEVEREUX AFFAIR.—It will be recollected that a short time since we published an account of two young men from this city by the name of Hennan and Devereux going to New York, on their way to California, and that it was suspected the latter had robbed his companion, he having been taken insane, of his ticket and clothing, and gone away with them. City Marshal Lawson has received the following letter which more fully explains the transaction and puts a different phase upon the conduct of Devereux:

METROPOLITAN POLICE DIST., Precinct No. 3.
NEW YORK, Dec. 7th, 1860.

I. LAWSON, ESQ., CITY MARSHAL:—*Sir:* Your favor of the 4th inst., was duly received, in answer to which I can only inform you, that Mr. Hennan was brought to this Station by M. Patton and Devereux; that he was insane at the time; that we placed a watch over him and procured medical attendance, but nevertheless he did injure himself, but not sufficiently to cause death. He, however, died the next day and an inquest was held over his remains by Coroner Jackman. The verdict rendered was that he died of *delirium tremens*. I am informed that Mr. Devereux stated that he furnished the money to purchase his ticket and in that way obtained possession of his effects whatever they may have been, and sailed the next day for California. Yours truly,

WILLIAM JAMISON, Capt. 3d Precinct.

BENEFIT OF THE NEW MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—A Fair and Concert is to be given at West Market Hall on the 26th and 27th of the present month, for the benefit and to pay the indebtedness of the New Magdalen Asylum. Tickets $1,00 for a lady and gentleman. The Ghent Family and Great Western Band are to appear both evenings. A Fair and Concert, for the same object, is announced to take place at Bryan Hall on the last day of the old and first of the New Year. Admission to the latter, during the day, 25 cents. To the Concert 50 cents after 6 o'clock, P. M. Tickets for both days, $1.00. It is reasonable to presume that the object and numerous attractions presented will serve to fill the halls on both occasions.

KANSAS RELIEF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The ladies of the Methodist Church have solicited, packed, and sent off by express from the office of the City Missionary, No. 16 Methodist Church Block, five boxes of dry goods and clothing. We have also paid over to Dr. John Evans $54 in cash; and have shipped by Burlington & Quincy Railroad three barrels of groceries and provisions. I will receive and dispose of any donations that may be made, either for the suffering of Kansas or the suffering of our own city. Let us not forget the poor at home.

W. F. STEWART,
No. 16 Methodist Church Block.
Office hours from 10 to 12.

FOR THE POOR HOUSE.—Some of the clothing and bedding found in the lake and on the shore, supposed to have belonged to the Lady Elgin, is to be sent to the Poor House for the comfort of its inmates. As there seems to be no owner for it, this is a proper and humane disposal of the property.

THE HOMEOPATHIC FESTIVAL—THOSE PIANOS.—A sufficient number of tickets not having been disposed of, the proposed drawing will not take place. Holders of tickets will have their money refunded upon application to the Treasurer, Mr. Edward King, at 158 South Clark street.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—An examination of female teachers takes place at the office of the Board of Education next Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Rock Island R. R. Bridge Conspiracy Case.

FOURTH DAY OF THE TRIAL.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE CLOSED.

Opening Argument of Mr. Haven for the Prosecution.

Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago—Recorder Wilson, Presiding.

THE PEOPLE VS. J. W. BISSELL.

MORNING SESSION.

TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENCE.

Mr. MCALLISTER read to the jury the minutes from the Clerk's docket—showing that W. F. Chadwick moved for a separate trial, which was agreed to by the State's Attorney.

Objected to by prosecution. Objection overruled.

HENRY FARNAM: sworn.—*Examined by Mr. McAllister.*—Reside in Chicago; have been President of the Rock Island Railroad Company since 1854; I built the road; witness identified copies of the contracts between the Rock Island Railroad Company and the Bridge Company, which the defence proposed to offer in evidence.

Counsel for the prosecution objected to their admission, on the ground that they were mere copies.

Mr. Bissell was sworn to prove that he had made diligent search for the original contracts.

The contracts show that the bridge is owned and controlled by the Rock Island and Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Companies.

Mr. MCALLISTER proceeded to argue that there was no such corporation in existence as the Bridge Company. After a lengthy argument on both sides, the Court decided that the copies of contracts were inadmissable as evidence. Exception taken.

Counsel then offered a certified copy of the decree of the Judge of the Circuit Court of Iowa, declaring that the west end of the bridge was built without authority, and a common public nuisance. This evidence was offered to show that the defendant had no motive to burn the bridge, as the Court had already ordered that it be removed.

Objected to by the prosecution.

The Court decided to admit it as testimony, provided the document was properly authenticated.

MR. KNOX—Does the Court hold that if a man is indicted for adultery it would be proper to prove in his behalf that he had a good wife at home?

THE COURT.—The Court might hold this: that if a man were indicted for using instruments of any kind it would be proper to prove he had not got them. However, upon this point the Court will defer to the knowledge of counsel.

MR. KNOX.—Ah, sir! I have entire confidence in the opinion of the Court upon such matters.

James Hooker sworn—Examined by Mr. McAllister.—Reside in Rochester, N.Y.; am a brother-in-law of Bissel; he was in Rochester on the 24th of July, about noon; I have traveled from St. Louis to Rochester; the journey takes as much as twenty-four hours; at least that; am positive I saw him on the 24th of July; know Mr. Bissell's hand-writing; have been acquainted with Bissell twenty years; he was my partner in business about one year; I have since occupied an office with him during another year; have seen him write almost every day during the latter period; the hand-writing on the back of this envelope (No. 24) is very similar to his hand-writing, but differs somewhat.

Cross-examination.—Conducted by MR. KNOX.—I made memorandum of the date when he was in Rochester, at Mr. Bissell's request, on the 24th of August; my memory was very clear at the time; I fix it in my mind from the day of the week and the time of day when I first saw him on the 24th of July; am in the nursery business; when Bissell was my partner he furnished the money for our business; he was also at that time in the Insurance business, and a money-broker; that was eleven years ago; we officed together in 1855; he was in the brokerage business up to that time; after that a superintendent of buildings, an architect and civil engineer; he was the engineer of the the Suspension Bridge at Rochester, and superintended the putting up of the structure; the bridge stood about one year and then fell from the weight of a heavy fall of snow.

Question—Was Bissell ever indicted in Rochester for obtaining money under false pretences? Objected to.

Answer—I do not know.

Direct examination renewed.—Bissell's family has resided in Rochester since he went to St. Louis; he visited them from time to time.

Josiah Bissell, jr. sworn.—Examination by Mr. WALKER.—The defendant is my father; it took 26 or 27 hours for me to come to this city; my father was in Rochester. July 24th; he arrived in the midnight preceding; this was on Monday night or Tuesday morning; I remember it distinctly; I subsequently made a memorandum of it, about three weeks afterwards.

Cross-examination by Mr. Knox.—My father wrote to my mother requesting me to make the memorandum; I don't think any date was mentioned in the letter; I have a memorandum book with me in which the memoranda was made; I wrote it down in Rochester; none of the family were unwell while my father was there; he left on the 7th of August.

MR. WALKER—Did you not go hunting on the morning of the 6th of August, before your father got up?

Bissell—I did, and when I returned he was gone.

"L. P. Flagg, sworn.—Examined by Mr. Walker.—Am in no business at present; was conductor last summer on the St. L., A. & C. R. R.; it takes about 35 hours to go from Saint Louis to Rochester via the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, Michigan Southern and New York Central R. R.

Cross-examination by Mr. Knox.—Have never been to Rochester; have been as far as Buffalo; it takes about 33 or 34 hours to go from St. Louis to Buffalo; think the shortest route is via Terre Haute.

John Mahoney, sworn.—Examined by Mr. McAllister.—On the 23d of July, 1860, by an order left on a book in the office of the U. S. Express Co. on the N. E. corner of 2d and Walnut sts., in St. Louis, I went to the house of E. Sanders, and got a box of about a medium size; there is a memorandum book kept in the office; I check the goods when I take it from the book, and again when I bring the goods to the office; I did no see the order made; I can swear that the order was written on that date; it is my duty to examine the book every day and see that the orders are brought to the office.

Cross-examination by Mr. Cook.—Mr. Sanders keeps a drug store; suppose he is a chemist; I got the box from the drug store; I don't know who the order came from on the book; I don't know who wrote it. (The order book was here produced by Mr. McAllister, and identified by witness and the entry read to the Jury.) I did not know Bissell at that time; never knew him until I came to Chicago.

The entry was as follows: "E. Sanders, N. E. corner of Second and Walnut—one box."

Witness—I went for the box in the afternoon; I executed the orders in the order of convenience of localities.

To MR. KNOX—The drug store is neither a small or large one; suppose it to be respectable; it is pretty nice looking; I got the order book from one of the employees of the United States Express Company; I think his name is Crandall; I have never seen Bissell have the book.

The Court adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the Court Mr. GEO. C. CAMPBELL, one of the counsel for the prosecution, testified that the entry in the order book of the U. S. Express Company in St. Louis, did not appear to be in the hand-writing of the defendant.

The defense here rested their case, after reserving the right to argue the admissibility of the decree of the Circuit Court of Iowa, declaring the Bridge a nuisance.

MR. COOK cited from 3 McLean's—R. Tooker *vs.* Thompson, p. 93—regarding its admissibility.

MR. MCALLISTER cited, per contra, 1 Cranch, 190.

The decree was then admitted by agreement of counsel.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Geo. E. Hubbell sworn—Examined by Mr. Cook.—Reside in Davenport, Iowa; am an attorney-at-law; know Bissell; know his hand-writing, from having been employed to take depositions in the cases against the Railroad Co.; have seen him write often; (an address on an envelope was here shown to witness.) This is his hand-writing; I cannot be mistaken with regard to it.

J. W. Gitto sworn—Examined by Mr. Cook.—Reside in Davenport; am an attorney and notary; know Bissell; know his handwriting; was engaged for twenty days or upwards in taking depositions with him; saw him write them; witness identified the address shown to previous witness.

Cross examined by Mr. Walker.—Was employed by the Bridge Co.; was telegraphed to come here by Mr. Tracy.

Horace Walters sworn—Examined by Mr. Cook.—Reside in Davenport; have been clerk at the Burtis House two years and a half; Bissell has stopped at our house several times; witness also identified the hand-writing on the address as Bissell's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walker.—Was requested to come to Chicago—an employee of the Bridge Company—at the instance of Mr. Tracy.

The evidence in the case was here closed.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. HAVEN opened the case for the prosecution by stating to the jury that he had not anticipated that the evidence would be closed this afternoon, and hence was hardly prepared to present the case in such a manner as he desired. He then proceeded to argue the case as presented by the prosecution. Throughout this entire testimony of this case we have shown you that they have combined together for the purpose of destroying this bridge. There is not one of you but what has been convinced of the guilt of these parties. I regret that the defence have proved nothing. I deny that any arrangement has been made whereby a *noll. pros.* shall be entered in the case of Chadwick, but assure you that he has a choice of three things: to plead guilty—to flee his bail—or to stand his trial before th's court. The reason that he is not on trial is because Mr. Knox has committed himself to Chadwick and acted as his friend up to the last moment, when, as attorney of this road, he was called upon to assist in this trial.

They tell you that this conspiracy is against this party, and gotten up by C. P. Bradley. It is important and proper that I should here make a remark upon this phase of the case. I confess to you that I have done my utmost to prevail upon the authorities to discharge men from their employment who have just got out from the penitentiary and are trying to break in again. When a detective officer undertakes to bring an actual offender to justice, he should be sustained. I will show you that in this case Bradley has done right, and his actions in it should be indorsed by all of you as I do, it meeting my hearty approval. They stand here bereft of anything by which to defend their crime. They endeavor to show you that this bridge is a nuisance. We all know that it is a link of a chain of railway, connecting Chicago with Council Bluffs. The wants of the age require this bridge. I ask you if these counsel are not the hirelings of the people of St. Louis? I ask you that this case shall receive a fair treatment at your hands. I ask you that the insinuations which counsel have made shall be returned upon them unless they are supported by evidence.

This man has been indicted for conspiring to burn this bridge. I find that in the prosecution of him there is not a duty to be performed here but what is agreeable and pleasant. Your verdict will put him in the position to which he is entitled—taking from him the reputation which he has gained.

He then reviewed the testimony of the witnesses relating to the attempt to burn the bridge in June, 1859. Mr. Haven then read Bradley's evidence and said that it was unquestionably his duty to inform Mr. Tracy of the proposition which had been made to him to burn the bridge and afterwards to follow it up. This man Bissell has brains enough to make six or seven Chadwicks—by reason of whose conduct with this Bissill—he will go down to his grave with all the ignominy attached to his connection with this matter, after having lost all his reputation both in Rock Island and this city. You, gentlemen of the jury—have in your hands a case the importance of which cannot be estimated. The defense have nothing to prove the man's innocence; if they had you should have had it before you. Counsel then read the correspondence between Bradley, Bissill and Chadwick.

The construction that they place upon these letters is that they relate to the requisitions; if so, why was it necessary to use feigned names in signing them? From the moment that the word "vessel" was made use of, it is evident that reference is made to the subject under consideration at the time of the interview at the Richmond House. Bissell is a smart man, but the grand mistake he made was when he supposed Bradley was corrupt enough to burn that bridge for $5,000. I ask you what was the subject of correspondence that it was made necessary by Bissell that these letters should be returned to him. The significance of the correspondence is this: that it shows that Bissell was the man who made the proposition to burn the bridge and that he had always contemplated it from the time of the first interview with Bradley. The presumption is that when he went to New Orleans, he did so to raise funds to make up the $5,000 which Bradley was to receive. The Council of St. Louis had appropriated $3,000 to fight the bridge lawfully—none of which money Bissell received, which rendered it necessary for him to pass the hat around among outside parties in order to accomplish his object of making way with the structure by firing it.

Do you doubt, gentlemen, that Bissell was in this conspiracy? Do you doubt that he was an instrument in the hands of C. P. Bradley? Do you think "lubricating oil" was necessary in the True and Gilman matter?

The following letter was read by counsel, being the one left on Bradley's table by Bissell, not heretofore published:

> I have been here—this is the third day—and I *must* leave for Cincinnati this evening, at 8. I do not see why we cannot arrest that man earlier than you suggest. My friend and I can go where the gang meet, and you and yours can go a little sooner and none of their ropers can possibly suspect.
>
> Rec'd June 14th, 1860.

The following note was handed to Bradley by Bissell, on the corner of Washington street and Michigan avenue, on the same day that the above was left in Bradley's office:

> RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, June 14, 1860.
>
> Mr. Chadwick is *fully reliable* and you can talk quite as freely with him as you could with me. He is authorized to make any arrangements, as he understands what has been done last year and what is needed now. J. W. B.

These men were ready to resort to any desperate means to effect their object. You never had before you, nor ever will have again a man more deserving of the severest punishment than is this Bissell.

After reviewing the remainder of the evidence for the prosecution, counsel urged upon the jury the necessity of returning a verdict of guilty from the testimony which had been presented—and after closing his argument the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Dexter will open the case for the defense this morning and will be followed by Mr. Ward and Mr. McAllister, Mr. Cook and Mr. Knox closing for the prosecution.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
Great Reduction in Price,
FOR TWO MONTHS.
At Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street.
FASSETT & COOK'S
Best Plain Photographs
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Good Colored Photographs (large size) in nice gilt frames for five dollars, as good as can be had in any other city for ten.
Pictures in cases at reduced rates to suit customers, and in no instance will a poor picture be allowed to go out. One good picture is worth a BUSHEL of poor ones.
IVORYTYPES.
By Fassett & Cook,
Are the best made in the United States, and the only ones in Chicago.
Call and examine specimens.

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RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.
Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.
A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
192 Lake street corner of Wells.

DWYER'S
ANTI BILIOUS POWDERS,
An Efficacious Remedy for
CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS,
HABITUAL COSTIVENESS,
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE
VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA
VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA
VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA
INDIGESTION, INDIGESTION, INDIGESTION,
HEARTBURN, HEARTBURN, HEARTBURN,
DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING,
DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING,
DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING,
INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER
INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER
INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS,
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It is a mistake that Blue Pill, or any other Pill containing Mercury, is the only remedy for Bilious Disorders and the various Diseases of the Liver. Dwyer's Antibilious Powders are a combination of Vegetable principles that produce the same positive action upon the Liver as Mercury, and will correct the derangement of that organ as surely without the risk of any unpleasant or injurious consequences.
Price 25 Cents Per Box.
Sent by mail on receipt of Ten 3 Cent Stamps.
FOR SALE BY
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OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE

CHOICE WINTER APPLES.
1000 Barrels
WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES,
Of which the following comprises some of the different varieties, to-wit:
BALDWINS, GREENINGS, SPITZENBURGS, RUSSETS, ROMANITES, SEEK NO FURTHERS, PIPPINS, WINE SAPS, GILLIFLOWERS, TALLMAN SWEETINGS, &c., &c.
Also—1000 Pounds very choice DRIED APPLES.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
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WANTED—A young man of good character and habits, wishes a situation in some active business. Will work for the interests of his employer faithfully for a moderate salary. Is a good penman. Address "J. C." at this office.

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BOARDING.—At 157 State street two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front room and good board at reasonable terms.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.
SECOND CONCERT. FIRST SEASON.
At Bryan Hall, Monday Evening, December 17.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Overture—"Max Robespierre," ... LITOLFF.
2. Romance for Tenor—With Accompaniment of Violoncello and Piano ... [illegible].
3. Grand Concerto in E. Opus XI. ... CHOPIN. For Piano, with accompaniment of Orchestra. Larghetto, Vivace.
4. Terzetto and Chorus—From "Elijah." ... MENDELSSOHN.
PART II.
1. Introduction and Chorus—From the Third Act of "Lohengrin." ... WAGNER.
2. Allegretto Scherzando—From the Eighth Symphony ... BEETHOVEN.
3. Aria for Soprano—from "Gemma di Vergy" ... DONIZETTI.
4. Overture—"Nozze di Figaro." ... MOZART.
CONDUCTOR ... HANS BALATKA.
To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Application for membership may be made at the office of E. I. Tinkham & Co., corner of Lake and Clark street, or at the office of Otto H. Matz, 121 Lake street corner of Clark.

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POINT GAUZE SETTS.
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBRODERIES,
On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT,
EXACTLY WHAT SHE WANTS. (repeated ten times down the margin)
For a Holiday Present,
Select
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S
Tight Stitch
STRONG AND DURABLE
Family
SEWING MACHINE.
IT IS
Exactly what your
LADY FRIEND,
WIFE,
DAUGHTER OR SISTER,
Wants for a
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
It will be a life-long source of pleasure and satisfaction—will not wear out in a year or two—as would many other costly and less useful articles you might purchase. Call and see them at the
Salesroom of
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Manufacturer of Willow Ware Fancy Work, Ladies' Work Stands, Tables, Chairs, Paper Baskets, Fancy Cradles, Children's Rocking and Arm Chairs, &c. Willow Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

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CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEARS,
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THIRTY DIFFERENT STYLES,
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FANCY GOODS,
In the Greatest Variety, such as
FANS, OPERA GLASSES,
COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C.
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The Annual Celebration of the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims by the
NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY, OF CHICAGO,
Will take place at the
TREMONT HOUSE,
On Friday, December 21st,
BY A BANQUET, FOLLOWED BY A BALL.
Every preparation will be made to secure the entire success of both these distinct features of the occasion.
Dinner at 5 P. M. precisely.
Dancing to commence at 8½ P. M.
Tickets for Gentleman & Lady to Banquet and Ball $3.00
" Banquet ... 2.00
" Ball ... 2.00
Single tickets to the banquet ... 1.00
Select music will be in attendance.
Tickets may be obtained of the Treasurer, of the Managers, or at the Tremont House.
Managers:
F. W. BURNHAM, S. B. PERRY, JOHN TYRRELL, E. G. L. FAXON, C. H. DYER, MERRILL LADD, H. SARGENT, U. H. CROSBY.
T. W. WADSWORTH, Treasurer.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.
Admission—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.
Engagement of the distinguished American Tragedian,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15th, will be presented Shakespeare's great Tragedy of
RICHARD III;
Or, The Battle of Bosworth Field.
Richard III ... Mr. J. B. Roberts.
Grand Dance ... by ... Miss Augusta.
Comic Song ... by ... Mr. [illegible].
To conclude with the Farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
The Grand Legendary and Romantic Drama of FAUST AND MARGUERITE will shortly be produced with new and Gorgeous Scenery and Mechanical Effects.

THE BALL OF THE SEASON.
The First Union Ball of the Tailors' Chartered Fraternal Society will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday Evening, Dec. 31st, 1860.
Tickets can be had at McNally's Book Store, also at T. P. Knowles' (late Wells) Boot and Shoe Store, under the Hall. Music by the Great Western Band, and Supper furnished by Mr. May.
PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Rev. T. L. CUYLER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Prof. A. J. UPSON. Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER. Dr. J. G. HOLLAND. Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Prof. C. OSCANYAN. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the stores of T. P. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.
Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.
HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

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Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.
Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.
The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.
Ample ingress and egress—30 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.
The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.
There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, washing tables, &c., &c.
Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN. Office in the Building.

MADAME AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY.—The next of these pleasant parties comes off on Monday evening, December 17th. Lovers of good dancing and select company cannot pass an evening in a more agreeable place. A Grand Fancy Dress Ball will be given at this establishment on Monday evening, December 24th. Tickets now ready and can be obtained of Madame A.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark Sts., Entrance on Madison.
Class open at all times for beginners.
Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Wanted.

WANTED—Sight Exchange on Memphis, New York or Boston. We will advance on shipments of Produce, made to our correspondents, in Memphis or New York. BOWEN BROTHERS, 71 Lake st.

WANTED.—A gentlemen and wife wish Board in a private family, or where there are no other boarders. Would prefer West Side. Address "C." at this office for one week.

WANTED.—A Gentleman wishes to obtain Board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. South Side preferred. Please address P. O. Box 1007, giving location.

WANTED—Board and Furnished Rooms wanted by a gentleman and his wife, in a respectable private family, in a pleasant location. Address, stating location, accommodation and terms, Drawer 6128. References given.

WANTED.—To purchase from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of Dry Goods Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., for a part cash and part in real estate, some in Illinois and some in Iowa. Address G. Box 820, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED.—To Rent a small, comfortable house, pleasantly located, furnished or unfurnished. Furnished preferred. Address "HOUSE," Post Office Drawer 5987, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A pleasant suite of rooms and board from 1st of January, for a gentleman and his family consisting of five persons. In a private family where there is but few or no other boarders. Address Box 6091. References exchanged.

WANTED—A few Agents or Traveling Salesmen; those who are engaged for Liquor, Tea or Commission Houses, can get good pay to take an additional agency for two Staple Articles. Those now engaged for the factory are making money. For particulars address Drawer 5841 P. O.

WANTED—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. The advertiser will pay difference in cash. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO., 75 Dearborn street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—I have two 7 octave Pianos, Boston make, but little used, left with me for sale cheap for cash, or good paying notes. Call at No. 115 Lake street. N. GOOLD.

FOR SALE—A Stock of Boots and Shoes, amounting to about $6,000 per invoice. Also, a small stock of Shelf Groceries. Will be sold for part cash and good short paper, the balance in good farm lands in this or adjoining States, at fair prices. Inquire at 94 State street.

FOR SALE—A stock of Drugs, with Fixtures, &c. &c., amounting to about $3,000. Will be sold for part cash and good short paper, the balance in farm lands at fair prices. Inquire at 94 State street.

FOR SALE—$8,000 worth of Boots and Shoes. Terms—one-half cash. Balance real estate or other approved property. The stock is entirely new and of best manufacture. Address P. O. Drawer 5773.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A Span of Dapple Gray Horses, with Harness, Robes, &c. The horses are well matched, warranted sound and kind, and are good travelers, and will be offered at a bargain for cash. Apply to 285 Lake street, corner of Franklin.

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $20 to $130. Double or Single seat, for one to two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address H. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and board may be had at 109 Wabash Avenue.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 84 Adams street.

BOARDING.—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 46 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

To Rent.

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR, [illegible] WALLACE & HOLMES, (Late John S. Wallace.)

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$[illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, (50 ...)	[illegible]
One Square, two weeks, ([illegible])	[illegible]
One Square, one month, ([illegible])	[illegible]
One Square, three months, ($15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, ($25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

All changes charged 30 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
$2.0 per Square for each subsequent month.
$36.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Large sale of New and Second-Hand
Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus and Housekeeping Goods, At Auction.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell in our SECOND STORY SALESROOMS, No. 83 Lake street, a large and extensive assortment of the above goods, consisting of all kinds and descriptions of Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Suites, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Book Cases, Bureaus and Washstands, with almost every kind of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture—which will be found worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. Also, a choice variety of Silver Plated Castors, Spoons, Forks, Tea-sets, &c.
ALSO—6 Round Cornered Maple Bedsteads, dark and light; 40 do. Unfinished Solid Black Walnut and Cherry, and many other goods too numerous to particularize. Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
BEDSTEADS, MAHOGANY CHAIRS,
Bureaus, Looking Glasses, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 83 Lake street.
FOURTH ANNUAL
Catalogue Christmas Sale at Auction
OF FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
BOHEMIAN WARE, FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUETTS,
SILVER PLATED WARE, AND ORMOLU GOODS.
We will sell, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, December 21st, at 7 o'clock, at our salesroom, 83 Lake street an invoice of French Fancy Goods, comprising an extensive variety of articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also a large invoice of Bohemian Ware, comprising many articles of great beauty and value.
Also, one of the largest and finest assortments of Silver-Plated Goods ever offered in this city for public sale, and is from one of the first manufacturers in the United States, together with a large collection of Parian Figures, Bronzes, French Pictures, &c., &c., the whole comprising one of the finest assortments ever arranged for sale in this city.
The above goods will be ready for exhibition to the public on Friday morning, December 21st, at 10 A. M. The above goods are sent to us with instructions to sell without reserve for cash.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF
Choice European
OIL PAINTINGS
At Auction,
BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
We will sell, commencing on MONDAY EVENING Dec. 17th, at 7 o'clock P. M., at our salesrooms
No. 83 Lake Street,
A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, which have been selected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, and imported directly by Mr. J. A. [illegible]MAN, comprising valuable original Pictures by eminent Artists, and fine copies of the most celebrated pictures by old masters, now in the different galleries of Europe.
Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures, life size; Historical Subjects; Conversational pieces; Architectural and Street Views in different European cities; Cattle Pieces; Marine Views; Game; Fruit and Flower Pieces; Landscapes, &c., with a great variety of size and style, subject and finish, and which it is believed, will be found worthy the attention of lovers of taste.
The Gallery will be open to ladies and gentlemen on Friday, 14th, Saturday, 15th, and Monday, 17th, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. every evening until the hour of sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9½ A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOM.
Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar,
Olive Tar. (repeated down both margins)
Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as
Gen. [illegible], Esq., Fifth ave., New York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, N. Y.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. Army.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor Independent, N. Y.
REV. E. BRIGHT, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. [illegible] A. [illegible], [illegible] New York
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED its Magnetic or concentrated curative power render it a most speedy
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the Blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, STAFFORD'S INHALER.
For sale by
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.,)
Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago.

GREATER REDUCTIONS.
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES
At Cost and Less than Cost.
A Splendid Stock of
DRESS GOODS.
And Plain and Figured Merinoes
AT BARGAINS.
Hoop Skirts!! Hoop Skirts!!
The Best and Cheapest at
A. G. DOWNS & CO., No. 1[illegible] Lake street.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS
Of every description.
LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c.
I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the
Downer Kerosene Oil Company.
No. 112 CLARK STREET.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
OPEN.—This immense iron structure nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
At Montreal, [illegible] to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1300 miles in length is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route [illegible] between the West and Canada and New England [illegible] all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS sailing from Quebec every Saturday, [illegible] Apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, Co. 11 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

SALE CONTINUED OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT COST.
T. B. CARTER has recently [illegible] assortment of Staple Goods [illegible]
Entire Stock of Fancy Goods at Cost
[illegible]
T. B. CARTER, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one, two or three years on city property. [illegible] Apply to J. [illegible] Lake.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

UNION MEETINGS.

It may be set down as certain that when in this emergency, a body of men get together in a professed Union-meeting and gravely recommend the North to submit to the incorporation of the Breckinridge platform into the Constitution of the United States, as a remedy for present troubles, that none who have ever called themselves Republicans, and that few or no Douglas Democrats are represented therein. That dirt-eating, we are happy to say, has thus far been confined to the supporters of John Bell and of John C. Breckinridge, aided, possibly, by a few cowardly merchants who are for anything or anybody that will insure a larger share of Southern trade. The Philadelphia meeting is no exception to the rule.

A WORD TO O. P. F.

There seems no longer room for doubt that the Old Pub ic Functionary has refused flatly to respond to the call of the officer in charge of Fort Moultrie for men and ammunition to guard the property of the United States against probable attacks by the Charleston mob. It is even reported that Gen. Cass contemplates resigning, in consequence of the traitorous policy of the Administration in this regard. We have a word for old Mr. Buchanan's private ear. If Fort Moultrie falls into the hands of the ruffians who are now plotting disunion, and if the disaster is traced to his door, he will be held responsible for the crime of Treason—one of the definitions of which, in the Constitution, is "adhering to the "enemies of the United States, and giving "them aid and comfort." It will be a new excitement, decidedly, putting an ex-President on trial for treason; but the prisoner may rest assured that his last end, in case of conviction, will be more universally applauded than any other event in his career. Meanwhile, let not Mr. Buchanan's confederates in South Carolina fancy that the capture of the forts is a step in the right direction—a move calculated to lead the way to the political millennium. It will be only the beginning of sorrows. If it costs them but thousands of dollars to take Fort Moultrie, it will cost them millions to hold it.

FLAX-COTTON AGAIN.

About a year ago we called attention to the subject of the efforts being made to improve the modes of manufacturing flax so as to bring it within such limits of economy as would enable it to compete with cotton. We then spoke of the matter chiefly in its bearing upon the agricultural and manufacturing interests of our own State. The present condition of the country gives it a national importance. We are glad to learn through a communication to the Boston *Journal*, that the efforts to perfect this manufacture are still continued, and that progress is made. With a copy of the above communication we received four specimens of the flax-fibre, in as many stages of progress, with statements of cost. No. 1 is marked "Flax as broken up in the fields of the West—baled and sent to Boston. Machinery movable, if desired, from field to field. No maceration is required." No. 2 is "*Flax-wool*, which mixes with wool in any proportion, and costs five cents when made in Boston." No. 3 is "flax-cotton, which can be made within eight cents."—Of this the staple seems to be short, and the manufacturer does not claim that it will spin well alone. The specimens of printed goods calico, is said to be half flax-cotton and half Southern cotton.

On the whole, we cannot say that, on this showing the thing is yet a complete success. But a good show of progress is made, and we are disposed to think that the perseverance and ingenuity which has accomplished so much will yet achieve greater triumphs.

We should have been pleased to receive more *definite* information than the writer in the *Journal* seems disposed to give. Were the specimens made from flax which had ripened its seed? Where can the machinery for use in the field be had? What price can Western farmers rely upon getting for the fibre broken and baled? No experiment, or invention, now in process of development, seems to us of more interest than this. The soil of the West is particularly fitted for the growth of flax, and we can readily furnish the raw material to an amount equal to the cotton crop of the South, if we can have a market at remunerative prices. And we hope yet to see in this direction new developments of the energy, resources and rewards of free labor.

"NEW LINE OF SECTIONALISM."

Under the above caption the New Orleans *Picayune* calls attention to the fact that the interests of the slaveholding States are not homogeneous—that already in the progress of the movement for a Southern Confederacy, the germs of future controversy, growing out of conflicting interests, are plainly to be seen—and that, should secession ensue, "a new line of sectionalism" which shall divide the slave States themselves, would be as strongly marked upon the map of the Southern Republic, as that which now separates the slave States from the free. The view taken by the *Picayune* is undoubtedly correct. There is nothing more certain, whatever else may or may not be the result of a division upon the line of Mason and Dixon, than that it will transfer the "irrepressible conflict" south of that line. It cannot be otherwise. The border States grow slave labor for market—the gulf States furnish the market. Here is a conflict of interest that has no middle ground of adjustment. In the gulf States the belief is now universal that slavery is morally right—a great civilizing and Christianizing institution. Both interest and duty therefore combine in demanding the reopening of the African slave trade. The interests of the border States are adverse to this mode of spreading the gospel among the heathen, and their sense of duty in the matter harmonizes well with their interests. One policy or the other must prevail, and the struggle over it will be fierce and unending. So well is this understood, that the Gulf or Cotton States propose to obviate the difficulty by framing the fundamental law of the new Confederacy without the intervention of the border slave States. This is one reason why separate action is so strongly urged by the cotton States, and why a convention of the slaveholding States is so persistently opposed. But the effect, after all, would only be to change the point over which the conflict would be waged—in the one case, as to the incorporation of the provision into the fundamental law; in the other, as to its repeal.

Then again, in the event of secession, the border slave States would become manufacturing States. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, pictures in glowing colors the destiny of the border slave States, and particularly that of his own State, by reason of this fact. Virginia, he says, would soon become the New England of the new Confederacy. Of course the new New England would demand a tariff for the protection of her new industrial interest. But South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama would resist a protective tariff just as resolutely when demanded by the border slave States as they now do when demanded by the free States. Their interests are the same in this regard whether they remain in the present Union or withdraw from it. Secession would only transfer the tariff conflict, not settle it.

But if the border slave States become manufacturing States, it will be but a short time before they will appreciate the fact that slavery is a great detriment to their progress. The leaders in the secession movement have the sagacity to foresee this result, and they propose providing against it, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves from the border States into the cotton-growing States. But this will only exasperate a new cause for strife in the new Confederacy—only add a new element of bitterness to the irrepressible conflict.

Again, the sugar interest of Louisiana is now protected by a duty upon the foreign article. The planters of that State receive, in effect, a bonus of $300 on every $1,000 worth of sugar which they send to market. If Louisiana goes into the New Confederacy, she will not consent to give up this advantage; and she will resist it the more because the free States would at once admit foreign sugar, duty free, if not actually discriminate against the Louisiana article. In either event she would lose her best customer. Any attempt to abolish or reduce the tariff on sugar by the New Confederacy, would cause Louisiana to unite with the border slave States in favor of a grand protective system. Likewise, the interests of Louisiana would demand the freedom of the Mississippi to the commerce of the Northern Confederacy. New Orleans would fall rapidly into decay if this source of her commercial prosperity were cut off; and that city controls the policy of the State. Here are elements of discord—the seeds of an irrepressible conflict—that would soon bring forth their appropriate fruit.

Sooner or later these facts must impress themselves upon the Southern mind. If deliberation is permitted, secession will not occur, unless South Carolina prove an exception. If the South goes off precipitately, experience will lead to repentance and restoration. At all events the people of the free States have but one policy to pursue; that is to stand where they have always stood, upon the Constitution and the laws—conceding whatsoever these demand and nothing more, and demanding all that they are justly entitled to under them. Beside the ineffable meanness and poltroonery of making concessions in the face of a threat, no permanent peace could be secured by granting them. Slavery, to maintain its foothold in this country and under our civilization, must be constantly aggressive. The moment it submits to what the Constitution and enlightened laws alone grant it, that moment dates its decline and final overthrow.

THE RUST RESOLUTION.

Our readers will perceive the impossibility of forming a correct opinion on the Rust resolution, which has been adopted by the Committee of Thirty-three, when we tell them that the telegraph gave it to us in the following incomprehensible phrases:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontents among the Southern people and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted, and that another such discontent and hostility, without just cause, are not any reasonable and proper constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees their peculiar interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace, and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

By dint of comparing it with Mr. Morrill's amendment and examining the various votes taken on the various propositions before the Committee, we felt authorized to lick it into some sort of form and comeliness, thus:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that such discontent and hostility are not without cause, and any reasonable and proper constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees for their peculiar interests, as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Under the circumstances, we are not prepared to criticise the action of the committee, nor to condemn what might seem to be a needless concession of the only vital issue in the controversy, to-wit: that the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the federal government, are not without good cause—the cause being the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. Such a declaration would be an unpardonable folly, if not a political crime. But it is not proper thus to construe the action of the Committee from the unintelligible dispatch which came to us, and we counsel all hands to suspend judgment, until we have something authentic upon which to base an opinion.

COMING TO IT.

One of the speakers at the recent Philadelphia Union meeting is reported to have said:

He spoke plainly. If any sentiments have been proclaimed by any portion of the country against the other, they must be relinquished. We must restore public sentiment to the old stand point, and the misplaced appeals from our pulpits, lecture-rooms, and presses, and against a section of our common country, must be frowned upon. [Tremendous applause.] It has been these violent appeals that have mainly brought about this sad state of affairs. We must preserve the Union at all hazards. We will do well to repel this officious intermeddling of our neighbors. So long as our social institutions do not conflict with the principles of the Federal compact, none may justly interfere with or righteously denounce them.

Coming to that is it, eh? You Democratic Union-Savers try it on if you dare—your plan for curbing free speech here in the North! We shall see what will come of your endeavor to stop men's mouths for saying that the selling and buying of human beings is a wrong! Try it, try it, and see if that is not a game that two can play at!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LORD MACAULAY'S CRITICAL, HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. With an introduction by E. P. WHIPPLE of Boston. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street.

Lord Macaulay's writings have for years been about as widely known, as greatly admired, on this as the other side of the Atlantic. He has now passed away, and like Irving and Cooper, England has not, and may not have for many generations, a man to fill his place in the literature of his country. The publishers have laid their countrymen under many obligations by issuing an accurate and so elegant an edition of the writings of the great English essayist, and though most gentlemen of cultivation have many of the essays of Macaulay in other forms, they will be willing to add this beautiful edition to their libraries.

The publishers claim, and we believe justly, the following among other advantages of the edition before us:

The essays have been arranged in exact chronological order, so that their perusal affords, so to speak, a complete biographical portraiture of the brilliant author's mind. No other edition possesses the same advantage.—A very full index has been especially prepared,—without which the vast stores of historical learning and pertinent anecdote contained in the essays, can be referred to only by the fortunate man who possesses a memory as great as that of Macaulay himself. In this respect it is superior to the English editions, and wholly unlike any other American edition.—This edition also contains the pure text of Macaulay's Essays. The exact punctuation, orthography, etc., of the English editions have been followed. The portrait, of the photograph by Claudet, and represents the great historian as he appeared in the later years of his life. The biographical and critical introduction is from the well-known pen of E. P. Whipple, who is fully entitled to speak with authority, in regard to the most brilliant essayist of the age. The typographical excellence of the publication places it among the best that have been issued from the "Riverside" Press. The appendix contains several essays attributed to Lord Macaulay—and unquestionably his—not found in any other edition of his miscellaneous writings.

We need scarcely advise our readers to call at Griggs' and purchase the work. The edition is entirely accurate, and probably a better one, typographically and otherwise, will never be issued in this country.

HINTS ON THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS OPINIONS. By RAY PALMER, D. D., of Albany, New York. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Dr. Palmer is widely known as one of the ablest divines in the country. The book before us is composed of a series of discourses on religious topics, and is just the thing to put in the hands of young men and women to assist them in forming religious opinions. Carefully reading it might save many a young man from the paths of the destroyer. We recommend it to parents as well worthy to be placed in the hands of their children.

WILL HE FIND HER: A ROMANCE OF NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS. By WINTER SUMMERTON. New York: Derby & Jackson, 1860. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This book has no reference to Judge Douglas and his recent itinerancy search for his mother, as might be supposed from its title.—The tale pretends to be one of truth and the subjects real. If they are so, they had better have never been introduced to the public, as the author asserts was his intention when engaged on it. The moral of the story is not apparent, the thoughts common-place, and the style dull and bungling. We are not disposed to commend the book.

LEGENDS OF THE MADONNA AS REPRESENTED IN THE FINE ARTS. By Mrs. JAMESON. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is a beautiful little volume, and to the lovers of Art it will be very welcome. Mrs. Jameson selected a difficult task, but it is conceded she performed it well.

OAKLAND STORIES CLARBORNE. By GEORGE B. TAYLOR. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

A fine little story book to present to the children during the Holydays. Let those who are searching for something new, remember this little work.

SILVER MINES DISCOVERED.

A Characteristic Letter from O. M. Vinton.

DENVER CITY, Dec. 2, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In my last I gave you some account of the Quartz Mill, and the future prospect of that branch of mining; also the superior agricultural advantages that this country possesses.

Believing that the thousands of your readers look with eager eyes for any news that may tend to throw more light upon this wonderful country, I will give them some facts, that they may have something to talk over these long winter evenings. I now propose to speak of the silver mines, for they are worth speaking of. They are now the all absorbing question in this city. These mines are from one to two hundred miles south and west of here, and are found crossing out and running nearly in a strait course up and down the mountains, while their descent are to all appearances nearly perpendicular.

I will now give you some evidence of the real value of these mines. A friend of mine has just arrived in this city direct from the mountains, and brought with him a small handful of silver, varying in size from a bird shot to nuggets of eight to ten pennyweights. This is no humbug. He obtained it by piling up a large quantity of wood, putting on his rock and making as intense a fire as possible, adding occasionally more fuel, until he felt satisfied that if there was any mineral of any kind it must melt out. After letting the whole cool off, the ashes were raked over and a nice little lot of something very much like silver was found, and having doubts in his own mind, brought it here, when I took a small piece, about the size of a buck-shot, to the mint bank of Clark, Gruber & Co., whose statement I will, in their own hand writing and over their own signature, inclose in this, which you are at liberty to publish. Clark, Gruber & Co. have proposed to take stock in these mines if after a full and thorough test they prove O. K.

Now if there is any men who are in every sense of the word reliable, and have the enterprize to take hold and form a Joint Stock Company, not less than five nor more than ten, and send a reliable man who has eyes and brains, and whose statements can be depended upon, we are ready to furnish the claims, with the understanding that no expense for machinery shall be laid out, before the mines are well tested, and proved beyond a doubt to pay.

Now, will the American people always be dampbools, and let the English lion get his paw upon all the silver mines in the world? It is a well known fact they control the silver mines of South and Central America and Mexico, and have made a grab at the rich mines of Carson Valley. Now is it possible that we have not capital and enterprise enough to open these almost fabulous mines? I think we have—if the court knows himself.

The rich placer diggings that have been discovered some three to six hundred miles south of here, have drawn thousands of miners in that direction this fall. They are said to be the richest placer diggings ever found in this country. As they cannot be worked before spring, when the snow goes off, we must wait to know the real truth about them.

As I have already exceeded my limits, I will defer until my next some things that will be of interest to those who intend to come out with merchandise early in the spring. We have just had a little brush of a ten days winter, but now we are enjoying a most delightful Indian Summer. Our city is as quiet as a camp-meeting when all have left but the deacons. Inclosed you will find C., G. & Co.'s statement. Yours respectfully,

O. M. VINTON.

QUERY.—Think the South will dissolve Old Abe if they should dissolve the Union?

The following is the letter to which Mr. Vinton refers:

BANKING HOUSE OF CLARK, GRUBER & CO., DENVER CITY, Nov. 30, 1860.

MR. O. M. VINTON—*Dear Sir:* The metal you furnished us to test, we treated as follows: First boiled it in nitric acid until it was dissolved and held in solution; then into this solution immersed a plate of copper. By the action of the acid on the copper, a precipitate of silver was obtained, which being dried was fused into a globule of pure silver. The only impurities in the original piece of metal was a slight trace of copper, as shown by the bluish color of the acid first applied.

Yours respectfully,
CLARK, GRUBER & Co.

A Wager.

Last summer, H. F. Sickles, Esq., of Moline, in this State, met Eldad N. Whitford, a slaveholder of St. Louis, and during a political discussion, a bet was made of a certain amount of flour, the manufacture of Mr. Sickles, against one of Mr. Whitford's negroes, on the result of the election in this State and New York. Nothing more was heard of the bet by Mr. Sickles, till after the election, when he received a letter from Mr. Whitford informing him that the negro was rightfully his, and that he must come and take possession of him. Mr. Sickles immediately went to St. Louis, took possession of his *property* and went before the City Recorder, obtained Charley's free papers and handed them to him, telling him at the same time that he was a free man, and could do with himself as he pleased. The joy of the negro was unbounded at the thought of his being able to say that he *owned himself!* The negro is about thirty-five years of age, and is what they term down South "a good likely negro," active and smart, and would have brought in the Southern market from $1,200 to $1,500.

These facts we gather from the Rock Island *Register*.

NEW KIND OF EXPRESS FREIGHT.—The Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book* states that an individual named Bouleware passed through Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday last, in charge of the Express Company, close shaved, and bearing on his back the marks of a hundred and fifty stripes, well laid on, and consigned to Horace Greeley, New York. The consignees are citizens of Winnsborough, S. C, and his punishment arises from his having uttered incendiary language—probably saying that he voted for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Professor Anderson, the Magician, has been threatened with the operations of lynch law in Washington, because he goes by the title of "The Wizard of the North." He found it necessary to explain through the Washington papers that the title was given him by Sir Walter Scott, and the North of which he is the Wizard is not the Northern States of this Union, but the North of the Island of Great Britain. We shall soon hear of the South denouncing any astronomical work as incendiary which mentions the North star.

SAD DISASTER.—The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* say the residence of Judge Thorne, an old and estimable citizen of Knox county, and formerly one of the Representatives in the State Legislature, was burned a few days ago, and the Judge, after saving his family, returned to the house for some money that had been forgotten, when the roof fell upon him, and he perished in the ruins.

A Strange Story.

[From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.]

It was rumored in this city yesterday that Caleb C. Woodbury, who we all supposed was dead, was seen in Chicago not long since.

It will be remembered that he was Postmaster at White Pigeon, in this State, was arrested for robbing the mail, examined by U. S. Commissioner Wilkins, and held to bail in $4,000, or in default to be imprisoned in the jail of St. Joseph county. Also, that he was taken home by U. S. Deputy Marshal Moore, on the 18th of August last, to procure bail, if possible, and that while in his own house he retired to his chamber to change his clothes and take a short nap, and that not making his appearance in due time, the chamber door was burst open and he was found lying dead in his bed. The fact that he had bought strychnine, and the presence of some of it in the room, led naturally, to the belief that he committed suicide by its use. There the matter ended, and Deputy Marshal Moore came home.

Now it is stated, that within a few weeks, Woodbury was seen and spoken to by an old acquaintance in Chicago, or near there, and that the story having reached White Pigeon, his supposed grave was opened, and the coffin found to contain only a stick of wood.

Such is the statement of a man from that section, and we understand the U. S. authorities here will investigate the matter immediately.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Various Matters Relating Thereto.

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF A PITTSBURGHER IN NEW ORLEANS.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Dec. 11.]

We have been shown a letter from Mr. Harris, the agent of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., who was rudely expelled from New Orleans by a mob, for the sole offence of being a Northern man.

It is not true, as stated in the *Chronicle* yesterday, that Mr. Harris voted for Lincoln, nor did he boast that he had so voted and was glad of it. Mr. Harris did not vote at all, not being at home at the time of the election, but was a Bell man with strong Breckinridge proclivities.

The expulsion took place on the 27th ult. He had been in the city a day or two, attending to the business of the firm, and was sitting in his room at the hotel, when he was waited upon by a committee, who compelled him to go down stairs, where he met an excited crowd, and was presented by the foreman of the Committee, who said:

"Look at him, and see if he is the man you want." The mob shouted, "Yes, that's him, the d——d abolitionist;" "out with him;" "we'll fix him;" "lynch him," etc.

But the speaker, or as he proved to be, the chairman of the Vigilance Committee, proceeded: "Mr. Harris is accused of being an abolitionist—of being the agent of an abolition house—of having said he was glad of Lincoln's election—that he voted for him, and was proud of it. He is represented as being an unfit person to remain in this community. We will examine him." [A voice—"Examine the devil—hang him."]

A Mr. Nathans was then presented as witness, who stated that he met him in Morrison's store, that he did not deny being a Black Republican, and that he said:

"Let the South secede, nobody cares; the North can get along very well without the South, and he for one wanted to show them who will suffer the most; and he was'nt afraid of the South—no indeed, not he."

Mr. Harris denied all these allegations; sent for Mr. Morrison to show that it was not true, and made a speech to the crowd, in which he admitted that he was in favor of secession, as the quickest way of settling the present difficulty. When Mr. Morrison arrived, the crowd was so great that the proprietor of the hotel insisted that the Committee should go with Morrison and Harris to Harris' room, and report the result of their investigation to the crowd. This was done, and for the rest we leave Mr. H. to tell his own story.

"Here I threw open for their inspection some of my private correspondence, letters of introduction, &c., several of which letters being from men well known to the committee, they expressed their entire satisfaction, and in fact my position gained the full *approval of my accuser, Mr. Nathans.* All of Mr. Morrison's testimony was also in my favor. The report of the committee was, 'Harris is all right.' But that would'nt do. Harris must leave town, to say the least about it—and a majority were in favor of lynching him under the circumstances. I was therefore told, 'The cars leave in 40 or 45 minutes; can you get ready?' I said yes, and at once packed my trunk. * * * A carriage was ordered at an alley, in the rear of the hotel, and I smuggled through the back way unknown to the crowd. When once in the carriage, the horse galloped at top speed to the depot, arriving just in time to get aboard the cars. As the train moved off, I felt some relief, as may be supposed."

Here it will be seen that the committee and even Nathans, his accuser, were perfectly satisfied that Harris was not amenable to the charges made against him; but the mob had come determined to lynch him, and would not rest satisfied otherwise.

We learn that several other Pittsburghers have been expelled in like manner. In fact, New Orleans seems to be given up to the dominion of the mob, who hunt out every Northerner who arrives and compel him to leave. New Orleans ought to prosper under such dominion as this. We do not wonder to hear that there were ten commercial failures there in one day, and that the business of the city is dull.

SECESSION ENJOINED IN THE BIBLE.

We have heard men attempt to prove almost everything from the Bible. But the latest discovery is that secession is enjoined by Paul. We find this in a South Carolina paper:

"In the first Epistle to Timothy, chapter 6, Paul lays down the duty of servants to masters and of masters to deal justly with their servants, and adds: 'These things exhort and teach. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to Godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is Godliness. From such withdraw thyself.'—*Verses 2, 3, 4 and 5.*

OMITTING THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The telegraph brings us news that will bring the blood into every American's face, and cause a rising in his throat like that which oppressed old Lear. South Carolina is considering a bill in her Legislature providing for the observance of certain holidays in the State, the sole object of which seems to be *to strike out, and as far as she can, annihilate the Fourth of July.*

What does this mean? We have refrained purposely from all excited language against this deluded State, but we cannot refrain from asking the object of this enactment. Is it intended to exasperate this great American confederacy? Is the object to bring on a crisis? Is the design to create an impassable barrier between those who once gloried in a common country? Is it desired to provoke the mighty West, and the North, two of whose States count each three millions of people? Is this the meaning of peaceable secession, that every movement should be as insulting as possible? Does South Carolina wish to bring on bloodshed, that all the other Southern States may thus be forced to join her? How if Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, should *stand by the Fourth of July*, instead of desiring that it should be stricken from the page of history?—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

CASE OF MR. GLENN.

The New Orleans *Delta* has an article on "Alleged Violence," in which it speaks of the South being "so deeply aroused and so justly indignant," and says that owing to the "faithlessness and arrogance of the North," it is not surprising "if some of the excitable of our population should manifest their feelings in words and acts more emphatic and violent than have generally characterized them." The *Delta* has made diligent inquiry, and has not been able to verify any charges of violence towards individuals. It states the case of Mr. Glenn, of Cincinnati, as follows:

Mr. Glenn, the Cincinnati sugar buyer, made himself rather offensive by his boastful exclamations in regard to a man who is believed to be the enemy of our institutions and people, which naturally excited the disgust of his listeners, and induced his friends to counsel his departure from the city. But Mr. Glenn received no violence, not even an insult.

The idea that Mr. Glenn made himself offensive by "boastful declamation" is absurd. Every one who knows Mr. Glenn, knows that he is incapable of boastful exclamations in such a case. And if he is, has a boastful exclamation become a crime in New Orleans?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A CONSERVATIVE PARTY GROWING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A letter from Charleston to the N. Y. *Tribune* has the following interesting developments of a sudden reaction that has taken place in South Carolina:

"Although upwards of eighteen hours have elapsed since the polls of the election, held yesterday (Dec. 6), closed, the result is not yet known. This comes from no great labor in the case, for anywhere else the votes could have been canvassed in three hours; but it is the way things are done here. Enough is known, however, to render it certain that Rhett & Co. have had a narrow escape from defeat, and that even, if chosen, they will stand pretty low down on the list of delegates.

"The country will never know through any purely South Carolinian sources the very truth of this election. The important fact in the case is the development of a minority (if it is not the majority) sentiment on the subject of secession in Charleston, and, it is now believed, throughout the State. This sentiment, while it is not anti-secession in its essential character, is at the same time opposed to the policy of precipitation. It is the result of a dawning sober second thought, which, while it has not yet advanced so far as to forbid secession altogether, demands that, if done, when it is done, it shall be with decency, and after time has been taken to consult with the other cotton States. It demands that there shall be deliberation in the case, and an absence of violence, if possible. It says that when the convention convenes on the 17th, it may appear to be the soundest policy, instead of rushing headlong to a simple enactment of the programme of the ultras, to delay first for weeks, then months, or then years; and that, if so the delay shall be had.

"It is not difficult to see that such a sentiment, having the power of expressing itself in action, affords some grounds for the hope that the course even of South Carolina is not entirely predetermined. As an additional evidence of the existence of such a feeling, I quote a resolution adopted by a meeting in the Spartansburg district a few days previous to the election, and which you will look for in vain in the columns of the *Mercury*:

"'*Resolved*, That according to our opinion, South Carolina is now acting rather hastily; that the Convention was called prematurely; that the meeting of the Convention should not have taken place until the middle of January or the first of February, so that the course the other Southern States will pursue might be known.'

"Of the successful candidates for the Convention it may be assumed that Judge Magrath will stand at the head of the list. Although the Judge resigned his seat on the bench, and thereby placed himself at the head of the rebellion movement, apparently, he has hitherto been a conservative man, prone to deliberate, opposed to precipitation in all things, and in most things quite the opposite of the Rhett fire-eaters. Notwithstanding that he persistently refused to allow his name to be run for the Convention, the solid men and thinking classes, who, committed as they are to secession, dreaded to commit the question to the leadership of the Rhett party, took him up. The fact that the Judge heads the lists, and that Rhett, if not beaten out-and-out, is chosen by a low majority, has its significance. It is what no one would have dreamed of as possible in Charleston, ten days ago. It is a fact which should here be stated, that this opposition to Rhett & Co. had not developed itself in an organized form forty-eight hours before the opening of the polls. Could there have been a week's time, I will not undertake to say that a positive Union party would not have developed itself in South Carolina.

"When the real state of things in Charleston comes to be understood in the country portion of the State, the effect will be important. It is foreshadowed already in the surprise which gentlemen from the country now here express. They had been taught to believe that Charleston was a unit in favor of the extreme policy of precipitation; that the old co-operation policy had died out, and that however other parts of the State might doubt, there would be no use hanging back. Charleston exerts a powerful influence over the entire State, and never more so than in the present crisis. The actual state of things now developed here will give the country license to think. Hitherto nobody has enjoyed that privilege but the leaders."

A GEORGIA ROWDY-DOW.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA AND THE LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is at loggerheads with the Legislature. The Governor, it appears, in the message vetoing the bank suspension bill, intimated that some of the members had been bribed. A few days ago the Governor sent in an explanatory message, in which he substantially alleges that if they had been innocent of bribery, they never would have misconstrued him. They, in turn, have resented it by a unanimous vote of condemnation, as follows:

Resolved, That his Excellency Gov. Brown has not only abused the privileges of this House, but has failed to maintain in his official intercourse with this body that dignity of deportment which becomes the chief magistrate of Georgia.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE SECESSIONISTS.

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*, is evidently not "in love" with the secessionists, as the following little clipping from his paper amply demonstrates:

This machine of government, so delicate and complex in its structure, and which cost its great architects so much labor and thought, so much of the spirit of concession and compromise, and our fathers so much of blood and treasure, is to be broken to pieces, to gratify a set of corrupt, ambitious and disappointed demagogues, who find that they can never preside over these *United States*, and hence they seek to build up one or more contemptible *southern confederacies*, and to place themselves at the head of these. The fiddling and dancing of Nero, while Rome was enveloped in flames, was not more brutal, hellish, stupid and wicked, than is the conduct of these country-destroying, God-defying, and hell-deserving TRAITORS to their country, who write and talk thus flippantly of the most momentous event that the human mind can conceive!

Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain about forty years ago, in consideration of the sum of $5,000,000. The cost of the Seminole war was $35,000,000 and the lives of 63 officers and 1,420 privates, besides 19 officers and 830 privates wounded. The whole valuation of the fractious State is only $49,000,000, and yet her people complain of being maltreated, and vow they will secede.

SCENE AT BROWN'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON.

[Washington correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

I may mention to you a scene that occurred at Brown's—the headquarters of the ultra cockade gentlemen. Some of these fiddlers and harpers that frequent places of public resort in all cities, came in and struck up the "Marseillaise," and played it well. Soon they had a crowd of about twenty "rosettes" around them, all about half drunk, and full of demoniac patriotism. They made the room hideous with the vehement discording of their chorus. In the midst of the "finish," high above the rest, one fellow yelled out, "liberty or death is a d—d humbug." At the conclusion, three cheers were given for a Southern republic, the re-opening of the slave trade, and Jeff. Davis for President.

A NEW BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

It is reported from Georgia that leading men at the South are making efforts to obtain an agreement upon the following programme:

1. Each cotton State is to secede immediately upon the assembling of their several Conventions.
2. They are then to confer the powers withdrawn from the Federal Government upon their respective Legislatures, and said powers are to be assumed by the Legislatures upon a day fixed by agreement between the States.
3. The third day of March will be the day agreed upon, if the seceding States consent to this arrangement.

EXPULSIONS FROM THE SOUTH.

A public meeting of the citizens of Suffolk, Virginia, was held on Wednesday night last, and Isaac Provost, a young man from Rahway, New Jersey, who was charged with holding and propagating sentiments inimical to the interests of the Southern people, was ordered to leave town immediately. He left for the North by the first regular train.

The Case of the Illinois Sheriff at New Orleans.

[From the N. O. Crescent, 8th.]

DROPPED LIKE A HOT POTATO.—A well known and respectable produce merchant of this city was, last Monday evening, arrested upon a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, and the warrant of the Governor of Louisiana and taken away that same evening. He surrendered so quietly, and said so little before leaving, that his friends had no idea of his arrest. After he left, in custody of the Illinois Deputy Sheriff, the facts became known to a certain extent, and there was much talk and excitement about town.

Friends of the abducted merchant, not entirely understanding the business, requested us and the other reporters not to make any publication till the whole thing should be known. We consented, not so much in a spirit of accommodation, as from a desire to report knowingly, if we did report anything, and because we had no certified facts as to the why or wherefore of this extraordinary proceeding; all owing to the silence of the merchant himself when he went away.

We now hear, that when the Illinois officer and his prisoner reached Vicksburg, some facts as to the arrest had been telegraphed there, and the gallant Vicksburgers took it upon themselves to inquire why an officer from Abe Lincoln's State was dragging northward a well known and responsible merchant of New Orleans. The inquiry was followed with sudden results. The Illinois officer narrowly escaped lynching, and was glad enough to slope without his prisoner. The merchant was treated with all kindness and politeness, and will probably be laughing over the adventure with his friends in this city to-day.

There was a civil lawsuit of some years standing between our man and a man in Illinois, who were once associated in the steamboat business. There were lawsuits on both sides, as we hear, in New Orleans and in Cairo. Latterly the Cairo man, in his suit, obtained judgment against the New Orleans man for some two or three thousand dollars; and the latter, having no seizable property in Illinois, was, upon some finding a little stronger than that of mere indebtedness, sent for, and arrested and taken away, as above narrated.

Alexander Norton, produce merchant of Poydras street, was the man taken away, and so suddenly dropped at Vicksburg. His enemy in the law doings was one Davis, with whom he once had an interest in the steamer Western World.

Words of Prophecy and Patriotism.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

In December, 1839, it appears, by the turning over of some old newspaper files, a political discussion took place at the hall of the House of Representatives in Springfield, between Mr. Lincoln, who was then a Whig leader, and Messrs. Douglas and Lamborn, who were Democrats. It will be remembered that that was about the commencement of the enthusiastic campaign of 1840, and which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. We copy from the concluding part of Mr. Lincoln's speech, the following eloquent outburst of patriotism and devotion to principle. Said he:

"Mr. Lamborn refers to the late elections in the States, and from their results, confidently predicts that every State in the Union will vote for Mr. Van Buren at the next Presidential election. Address that argument to cowards and to knaves; with the free and the brave it will effect nothing. It may be true; if it must, let it. Many free countries have lost their liberty, and ours may lose hers; but if she shall, be it my proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot or living thing, while on its bosom are riding like demons on the waves of hell, the imps of the evil spirit, and fiendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course, with the hopelessness of their effort, and knowing this, I cannot deny that all may be swept away. Broken by it, I too, may be; bow to it, I never will.

"The probability that we may fall in the struggle, ought not to deter us from the support of a cause which we deem to be just; it shall not deter me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world besides, and I standing up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors. Here, without contemplating consequences, before high Heaven, and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love. And who, that thinks with me, will not fearlessly adopt the oath that I take. Let none falter, who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But, if after all we shall fail, be it so. We shall have the proud consolation of saying to our conscience, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the course approved by our judgment, and adored by our hearts in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we never faltered in defending."

A NEW BREED OF SHEEP.—A report has lately been made to the Society of Acclimation of Animals in London, of a new breed of sheep, or at least animals resembling sheep, except in size, found in countries adjacent to the Punjaub, India. The animals are called Purik sheep, and are the most diminutive of the ovis family, the full grown ones being not larger than lambs of a few weeks old. The Purik sheep has small bones, a fleshy carcase, the mutton is excellent, and it yields three pounds a year of very fine wool. The ewes generally give two lambs a year. The great advantage of this over other breeds is its domestic habits—living around the cottages as quiet as a house dog, and feeding upon all sorts of waste garbage, scraps of fruit, vegetables, crumbs of bread, shreds that are frequently wasted; eating them from the hands of any one who offers. It is thought that the Purik sheep would be suited to the climate of England, and exactly adapted to the wants of many cottagers. If so, it would also suit many in this country. It would be a great object to get an animal to consume the kitchen garbage, less objectionable than the hog, and the flesh of which would afford a more wholesome food to the common people, too many of whom live, so far as meat is concerned, almost exclusively upon pork. It is supposed that this kind of sheep would make rather interesting pets, of which children would be particularly fond; and we approve anything that would be likely to displace worthless dogs in their affections, and at the same time add to their happiness.

UNFORTUNATE FOR LAKE COUNTY.—The Crown Point (Ind.) *Register* say that the "Free Lovers" of Berlin Heights, Ohio, propose selling out at that locality and removing to Lake county, Indiana.

RELIEF TO KANSAS.

Proclamation by his Excellency John Wood, Governor of Illinois.

The people of this State have had cause for thanksgiving on account of the success which has attended the tilling of their fields, and the other pursuits of their industry, during the past year, but I have information from the most authentic and reliable sources that the citizens of the Territory of Kansas are suffering from the failure of their crops, and that the scanty supplies of their harvests will reduce them to famine during the coming winter, unless assisted by contributions from abroad; it seems proper to me, therefore, that from our abundance we should give to the relief of their distress, and in accordance with this view, I, John Wood, Governor of the State of Illinois, appoint *Sunday, the 23d day of December, instant*, as a day of especial effort in behalf of this humane and Christian object; and I would recommend to the ministers in charge of the various churches throughout the State (where such effort has not already been made) that upon that day they present this object to their congregations, and solicit contributions thereto.

I would also suggest the formation of town committees, in whose hands donations of money and provisions may be placed, to be forwarded by them, the produce and provisions to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, marked "Kansas Relief," and the money (marked as above) by express, to Dr. John Evans, 55 Clark street, Chicago.

The considerations first named which have prompted me to recommend to your generosity this philanthropic enterprise, will I trust ensure your hearty co-operation therein.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this tenth day of December, A. D., 1860. JOHN WOOD.

By the Governor,
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

Could the Sad Disasters by the Recent Severe Storm have been Avoided?

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in an article on the recent severe gale and disasters, remarks:

It will be remembered by some of our readers that on Friday it began to rain here, and during the night the storm increased in severity, the wind blowing from the south-east until after sunrise the next day. In the morning it changed to the north-west, and so continued for a time; but during the day and evening it chopped round to the south-west, blowing exceedingly cold; while nearly every speck of cloud disappeared from the heavens. Early in the morning three different currents were observed at once moving in the atmosphere, within a distance of probably not more than two miles from the point of observation. In the space of twelve hours the thermometer fell over 50 degrees.

Now, all accounts from the lake regions represent that the storm blew from the *west*. At Buffalo, it broke out about one o'clock, A. M., on Saturday; at Oswego somewhat later. In both places, as well as others still further North, snow fell abundantly. In the neighborhood of Watertown, it is now from twelve to eighteen inches in depth.

The conclusion appears to be that the centre of the storm, i. e. the part where most rain or snow fell, and toward which the wind blew from every point, was between New York and Buffalo, probably in the region of the mountains; that it moved toward the Northeast, and its course became more severe and destructive; and that this motion drew *after it* the regular Northwest blast, so that it was felt in this region as if proceeding from the Southwest. But it was the old, original, dry, cold, unrelenting Northwester, nevertheless; only altering its course somewhat to fill up the vacuum made at the nucleus of the storm, in its passage along a line nearly parallel with that of the sea coast.

For nearly two weeks previously we had been favored with mild weather, during which time the atmosphere was filled with moisture from the ocean, inviting, at this season of the year, a violent collision. Every day's delay would probably make it only the more destructive. All that required, then, on Friday morning, was the receipt of telegraph dispatches at the great lakes and elsewhere, stating the character and direction of the wind currents, at points from one to two thousand miles apart. We believe it will be found that the storm raged on Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, many hours before it was felt at Buffalo. It will probably be found, too, that the telegraph could have been employed to give warning as far West as Detroit, if not Milwaukee, of the approaching visitor; all that was wanted was some person sufficiently familiar with the philosophy of the winds to calculate when and where the storm would make its appearance.

This journal has repeatedly called attention to the subject of atmospheric currents, for the purpose of showing that the storm is as much the subject of fixed laws as the growth of the oak or the phases of the moon. Let these be correctly understood, and the telegraph be regularly employed to report them from the most distant points, and hundreds of lives, as well as millions worth of property, may yet be saved every year, by the simple instrumentality of a system of signals along our sea coast and on the Western lakes. It is time that Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Underwriters gave this subject the attention which it deserves.

East Indian Cotton.

[From the N. Y. Economist.]

The cotton-supply movement in England has at last taken a decidedly practical turn. After a great deal of random speechifying and inflated writing, with not a little Quixotic action also, the men of Manchester have determined on showing their faith in their theories by their works. At length a bona-fide corporation is launched, styled the "Cotton Company," (limited), with a capital of $500,000, and thirteen directors, the pick of the cotton lords of Manchester. The object of the Company is to develope the cotton trade of India, confining its operations chiefly to the district of Dharwar. The prospectus of the Company thus describes its intended operations: "The first efforts of the Company will be directed to the cotton-growing district of Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency. The urgent representations of the Cotton-Supply Association have induced the Indian government to commence the construction of a pier and harbor at Sedashevaghur, and also a road seventy miles in length, leading from that port into the heart of the cotton district. In Dharwar, 150,000 acres of American cotton are now grown, the value of which cotton, in the Liverpool market is 6d to 6½d per lb. At present this cotton is used only for mixing with the native variety, to give it value in the Bombay market. It is intended that the company should establish itself in Dharwar for the purpose of buying this cotton direct from the grower, cleaning, packing, and shipping it from Sedashevaghur direct to this country. By offering a fair price to the ryot for this cotton, it is the opinion of Dr. Forbes that the area under cultivation may be rapidly and extensively augmented."

The prospectus sets forth at great length the reasons that have led to the formation of the company. It is asserted that the efforts of the Cotton-Supply Association have demonstrated "the important fact that India, Africa, Australia, South America and other quarters of the world can and will furnish cotton in unlimited quantity and of excellent staple." The position of the United States in relation to the supply is thus alluded to: "Our dependence upon America for four-fifths of our supplies, gives to that country a virtual monopoly, which involves—

1. An annual excess in outlay of eight to ten millions sterling for the cotton we consume.
2. The perpetuation of a system of slave labor, liable to interruption from disease, insurrection, and other causes.
3. A periodic or chronic anxiety, arising from the dread of injury to the crop by frosts, disease, worm, drought, inundation, and many other accidents from climatic causes.
4. A constant liability to frauds, from adulterations with sand, dust, &c.
5. A consequent and serious fluctuation in our total annual supplies."

The company proposes to introduce machinery into India for the purposes of cleaning and packing cotton, which it is supposed will materially improve its quality and price. Negotiations have been opened with the Government of India, which has promised to meet the views of the company, by making grants of land for buildings and other necessary purposes, and to generally aid the prosecution of the enterprise. The projectors estimate that they can place a cotton equal to American in Liverpool at 4d. per lb, and sell it at 6d., thus realizing a profit of 50 per cent. on their outlay!

—Cassius M. Clay, says in his letter to the Ohio Republican Committee, that *peaceful secession, is peaceable revolution*—nothing less or more. He goes for coercive measures to preserve the Union.

78 LAKE STREET.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS AT RETAIL.
HOODS, CORTESI CAPES, SLEEVES, Gaiters, Mittens, JACKETS, SKATING CAPS, Talmas, &c., &c., &c.
All of our own Manufacture.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
We have just received a Large and Very Fine Assortment Of these Goods, including many NEW STYLES COLLARS, SETS, &c.
These Goods have been selected with much care, and will be sold at a small profit. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.
no30d391-1m

78 LAKE STREET.
Under Garments, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Our stock of the above Goods is an Extremely Desirable One.
We have JUST the goods required for a FIRST CLASS TRADE. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, OF EVERY STYLE AND COLOR, Including Gimps; Plat Braids, all widths; Fringes, silk and Crochet; Buttons in silk and Velvet, Belts and Belt Ribbons, all Gilt and Silk.
TASSELS, TASSELS, TASSELS, Girdles, Cords, &c.
Our prices are reasonable and assortment good. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

FIRE IN THE NORTH.
WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!
DUNDEE, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the 500 size, and is now owned by Fred. Smith, jeweller. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out, he was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe; watches all ticking, and bank bills all right. I have a five-dollar bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it. Yours, truly, D. E. BEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH.
HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAFE THEM!
ALBANY, Geo., Dec. 24, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., New York.
Gentlemen:—I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. Crummey some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot, that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe, all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.
Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?
Yours respectfully, L. C. SHAW.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of HERRING & CO., No. 40 State street, Chicago.
de14-d664-3t

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN.
Call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, our large and well selected stock of
NEW JUVENILES.
ALSO,
New Styles of Paper Dolls and Paper Furniture.
GAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, Cheap and Fine, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESSMEN, OF ALL PRICES.
For sale by W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
No. 148..........LAKE STREET..........No. 148

STOP!
Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
STANTON'S,
No. 48 ---- Clark Street ---- No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, Pick'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES, Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions. oc1'60-1y2dp

GIFTS OR NO GIFTS.—
J. A. COLBY,
118 Randolph Street,
Has one of the LARGEST and BEST assortments of
BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
That can be found in the City. He offers any book from his Catalogue, which contains upwards of
1,200 Different Kinds,
Of Ancient and Modern Authors, at the
WHOLESALE PRICES WITHOUT GIFTS,
Or at the regular retail prices with gifts included. Call personally or send for a catalogue. no30d325-1m

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Co.'s FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO.,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices, warranting every article sold as represented.
CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS
[de1-d358-1m]

HERRING'S SAFES NEVER FAIL.
58 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING
From the Fire on Franklin Street.
CHICAGO, November 24, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., 40 State street:
Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our Books, Papers and Money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the Safe. NOT A SIGN OF FIRE ON THEM, although it was not got out for FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRE COMMENCED. We can cheerfully recommend your Safes as being all they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World."
O. F. FULLER & CO.
The above Safe can be seen just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c. HERRING & CO.,
de11'60-1y2dpg 40 State street.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system.
It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.
One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,
LORD & SMITH,
de5-d596-3m 45 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

FINE SILVER-PLATED Goods!
Expressly intended to meet the wants of persons wishing to purchase a finer article than has previously been made.
Our stock consists of an assortment of Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., all of our own make, and will be
WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
From 25 to 35 per cent. Cheaper than retail dealers, for the reason that we manufacture them ourselves. We also plate Steel Knives and old Spoons, Forks, Castors, Waiters, Tea Sets, &c. at short notice.
LANTERNS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
L. A. HAMBLEN & CO.,
Office and Salesroom, Nos. 47 and 49 State street,
de7 d548-1m Up-Stairs.

FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
LINSEED OIL AT CHICAGO,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
Oil Cake For Sale at all times.
C. A. ROGERS, No. 3 Hilliard's Block, Cor. Clark and S. Water St., Chicago.

NEW GOODS.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS!!
A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH GIFTS.
The Choicest Selection ever Exhibited in Chicago.
PLEASE EXAMINE.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake Street,
DEALERS IN TOILET AND FANCY GOODS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT
For all Stations on the
PEORIA, OQUAWKA & BURLINGTON RAILROAD
as heretofore, and forward the same with despatch at customary rates. Two trains daily, leaving Chicago at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. C. M. SMITH,
Local Freight Agent I. C. R. R.

JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,
No. 115 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Agents for the
NEW YORK BELTING
AND
Packing Company,
Have on hand at all times
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
RUBBER BELTING,
PACKING AND TUBING,
Leather Belting,
FIRE BUCKETS,
CONDUCTING AND ENGINE HOSE,
Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Clasps,
RUBBER CLOTHING,
Rubber Boots and Over-Shoes,
DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
TOYS, COMBS,
And everything in the
RUBBER LINE.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
ALSO, AGENTS FOR
STOVER & COFFIN'S
Improved Planing Machine.
This is the only Perfect Planer for Machine, Car and Carriage Manufacturers, for Cabinet Makers or for Carpenters, in use.
EAGLE MOLDING MACHINE,
For Cutting, Moldings and Irregular Forms.
IT WILL PERFORM WORK THAT CANNOT BE DONE BY ANY OTHER MACHINE.
[de13-d663-1m]

CHRISTMAS!
CHRISTMAS!!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
Who intend to sell
TOYS,
Should not delay but send in
THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE,
OR CALL AT
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
IN ORDER TO AVOID THE CROWD.
[no13-d457-tjal'61]

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.
[oc1 d138-6m]

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41
NEW WORSTED GOODS,
Skating Basques, Skating Caps,
GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS,
PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS,
SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS
HOODS. HOODS.
Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.
A large assortment of
COMMENCED SLIPPERS,
Zephyr Worsteds and Wollen Yarns.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
(LATE R. DUNN.)
41..........La Salle Street..........41
de5d520-2m

MUDGE'S
American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and invaluable [illegible] and who, consequently, cannot use other wines, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. R. MUDGE, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
MADE TO ORDER BY
BURWELL & WYANT,
Dearborn Street, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago.
We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms of every variety, imported expressly for Dress and Party Shirts, which we will make up to order and warrant to give satisfaction.

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
220 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.
For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.
DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,
IMPROVING THE APPETITE,
Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have
Prevented and Relieved
a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the
Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,
RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

Special Notices.

The Female Organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the ten[...] enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by tremendous numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.
Sold by all druggists. de13w

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter; and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and all Nervous diseases, use Hunnewell's justly Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. If the directions are strictly followed and a cure not effected, the money will be refunded. Get a pamphlet.
Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 70 State street, Chicago.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswald (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 130 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
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For a quarter of a century these instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is at all times enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

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SAFETY FILM

LLANEOUS.

...Y LANGUAGES.—There is a grow ... to appropriate the most ex... languages, and after a while ... our own; thus the word Cep... the Greek, signifying "for the ... popularized in connection ... reat Headache remedy, but it ... more general way, and the word ... common as Electrotype and ... traction as foreign words has ... mmon usage until they seem ... er born."

...Realized.

...dache this hafternoon, hand I ... ecaries hand says hi to the man, ... an 'eadache?" "Does it hache ... ceedingly," says hi, hand upon ... alic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it ... I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an

...favorite sign by which nature ... viation whatever from the na... and viewed in this light it may ... guard intended to give notice of ... otherwise escape attention, till ... ed; and its indications should ... Headaches may be classified un... Symptomatic and Idiopathic. ... is exceedingly common and is ... variety of diseases, among ... Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile ... form it is sympathetic of dis... constituting SICK HEADACHE, of ... stituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of ... and other disorders of the bowels, ... rine affections. Diseases of the ... ntly attended with Headaches; ... are also affections which fre... dache. Idiopathic Headache is ... usually distinguished by the ... HEADACHE, sometimes coming on ... of apparently sound health and ... the mental and physical energies, ... it comes on slowly, heralded by ... acerbity of temper. In most ... in the front of the head, over one ... times provoking vomiting; un... be named NEURALGIA. ... of either class of Headache the ... been found a sure and safe remedy, ... the pains in a few minutes, and ... radicating the diseases of which ... ring index.

...asks you to send her a box of Cep... ttle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm ... it neither; but perhaps you'll b... it is. You see she's nigh dead and ... eadache, and wants some more of ... her before. ... it mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills. ... now and you've sed it, here's ... the Pills and dont be all day

...n or Costiveness.

...y ills flesh is heir to" is so preva... ood, and so much neglected as ... riginating in carelessness, or sed... garded as a slight disorder of too ... excite anxiety, while in reality it ... companion of many of the most ... iseases, and unless early eradica... sufferer to an untimely grave. ... vils of which costiveness is the ... Headache, Colic, Rheumatism ... others of like nature, while ... diseases such as Malignant Fe... tery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apo... lysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, ... ity, first indicate their presence ... alarming symptom. Not unfre... named originate in Constipation, ... endent existence unless the cause ... rly stage. From all these consid... the disorder should receive im... enever it occurs, and no person ... a box of Cephalic Pills on the ... complaint, as their timely use ... ous approaches of disease and de... foe to human life.

...al Blessing.

... Mrs. Jones, how is that headache? ... Doctor, all gone! the pill you ... twenty minutes, and I wish you ... that I can have them handy. ... can get them at any Druggists. ... I find they never fail, and I re... cases of Headache. ... send for a box directly, and shall ... friends, for they are a REAL BLESS...

...OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding ... of bottles of his celebrated Pre... estimated each bottle saves at ... th of broken furniture, thus mak... of twenty millions of dollars re... loss by this valuable invention. ... a household word, he now pro... still greater service by curing all ... his Cephalic Pills, and if they are ... Headaches will soon vanish away

...rves, and the mental care and an ... ttention to business or study, are ... causes of Nervous Headache. The ... mind and body incident to this dis... a fatal blow to all energy and am... this disorder can always obtain ... these distressing attacks by using ... Pills whenever the symptoms ap... overtasked brain, and soothes the ... ing nerves, and relaxes the tension of ... always accompanies and aggravates ... dition of the brain.

...ERVO.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are ... Sick Headache, Billious Headache, ... Costiveness and General Debility.

...—Among the most important of all ... discoveries of this age may be con... of vaccination for protection from ... the Pill for relief of Headache, and ... for the prevention of Fevers, either ... pecific, whose benefits will be ex... ring humanity long after their dis...

...r have the Sick Headache? Do you ... bbing temple, the fevered brow, the ... at the sight of food. How totally ... pleasure, conversation or study. ... Pills would have relieved you from ... which you then experienced. For ... poses you should always have a box ... use as occasion requires.

...alic Pills CURE ...Headache! CURE ...usHeadache CURE ...kinds of ...adache.

...ic Pills the periodic attacks of Ner... ache may be prevented; and if taken ... ment of an attack immediate relief ... ness will be obtained. ... in removing the NAUSEA and HEAD... ales are so subject. ... upon the bowels—removing Cos...

...ars, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and ... DENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a ...

...NG THE APPETITE, ... tone to the digestive organs, and re... elasticity and strength of the whole ...

...PILLS are the result of long inves... carefully conducted experiments, having ... ose, during which time they have ... ited and Relieved ... pain and suffering from Headache, ... ing in the NERVOUS system or from a ... of the STOMACH. ... vegetable in their composition, and ... times with perfect safety without ... ge of diet, and the ... any Disagreeable Taste, ...

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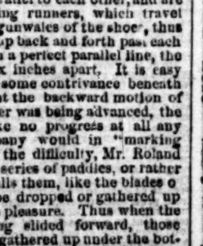

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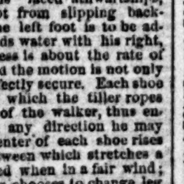

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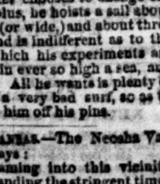

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Chicago Tribune.

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EAST.		
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6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	2.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.90 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.34 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.

PERSONAL.

Letters have been received at Danvers, Massachusetts, from the eminent London banker, Geo. Peabody, saying that in 1864 he should return to America, and thereafter make his native country his permanent home. He states that his health was never better than now.

—Stephen Brewer, Esq., of Cortland, New York, has been finally excommunicated from the Presbyterian Church, for the crime of listening to addresses on the Sabbath from Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Thos. Starr King, George Wm. Curtis, and others of like sentiment. Mr. Brewer was suspended nearly two years since, but the sentence had not been confirmed by both the Presbytery and Synod until this time.

—The canvassers of the counties of Sullivan and Orange, New York, after trying for three weeks to suppress the returns on the Congressional canvass in that District, have been finally compelled, by the force of a mandamus, to return the votes, which elect Mr. Van Wyck, the Republican candidate, by thirty-seven majority, and the Board of State Canvassers have declared him elected, and given him his certificate. This is probably one of the boldest and most infamous attempts ever concocted to cheat the people out of a Representative of their choice. The Albany *Journal* promises a thorough exposure of the whole matter.

—A letter to a gentleman in Cleveland, from her sister, announces her arrival in St. Louis, she having fled from Atlanta, Georgia, on account of the perils that environ the States that threaten secession.

—It is rumored, in well-informed circles abroad, that the Duke of Newcastle is to receive the Garter in the gift of Her Majesty by the death of the Duke of Richmond.

—The New York *Leader* states that the original stockholders of the *World* subscribed on Saturday last an additional sum of $30,000 to maintain that publication on the two cent platform.

—Miss Ann Pamelia Cunningham, Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, has removed her residence to Alexandria, Va., which will be the proper address for all communications until further notice. The press will oblige by extending this notice.

—Although the Vermont Personal Liberty bill was not repealed, a resolution was passed unanimously by the Senate, requesting the Law Revisers of the State to report upon its constitutionality.

—William A. Palmer, U. S. Senator from Vermont from 1818 to 1825, and Governor of the State from 1831 to '35, died at Danville, a few days since, at an advanced age.

—"Professor Sweet," the "Rhode Island Blondin" whom the Providence *Journal* claims as its "own Professor," proposes next spring, if somebody will pay for the gas of two balloons, to walk across on a tight rope, from one to the other, a distance of 200 feet, while both are going up.

"Unclean Spirits."

The Howard County (Ind.) *Tribune* tells the remarkable story of the operations of some "unclean spirits" in that vicinity. It rather beats some of Robert Dale Owen's "supernaturals:"

There have recently been manifestations about the residence of Jonathan Dickinson, a Friend, living in the southwestern part of the county, that, for diabolical meanness, beats anything of which we have ever heard. Before naming particulars, we will say that Mr. D. is highly esteemed by all his neighbors, and is not aware of having a personal enemy in the world.

Recently, while he and his family were absent, at Church, we believe, his library was bedaubed with filth so as to entirely ruin it. Each book was taken separately and besmeared inside and out. At the same time everything eatable in the house was ruined by a general mixture. The camphor and sugar were mixed, mustard and coffee, tea and pepper. Not one article was left untouched. But the strange part of the story is yet to be told. The next day after the above diabolism had been done, the women of the house were washing, when all at once a shower of brickbats and clubs fell all around them. No one could be seen. The men were sent for, but although the shower of missiles was repeated, no person could be seen.

The word went out, and at night several neighbors volunteered to remain at the house as watchers. They were sitting quietly in the house and talking in a very low tone. What must have been their surprise, on going out, to find all they had been talking about written with charcoal on the door, and outside of the house! The names of the neighbors also appeared in questions, asking whether or not they believed they could find out who was doing the mischief.

Watchers have been at the house several nights, but no clue to the perpetrators has been obtained. While several were inside the following was written on the door:

"Jonathan Dickinson, you believe enemies are at work upon you. This is not so, we are friends." When the first mischief was done some money was taken, but afterwards, on the side of the house, in great black letters, directions were given where the money could be found—on the top of the cupboard. They looked there and found it.

These are a few samples of what is going on down there, as related to us by more than half a dozen good citizens. We hardly know what to think—we neither believe in spooks, spirits or a personal devil roaming over the earth, except as they are in men. Our opinion is, although disbelieved by our informants, that the watchers, or some of them, are in the secret. Is it that bad men are at work, and more than a trick is intended. If some sharp man, with a Sharpe's rifle, will watch and shoot, he will find the perpetrator a *human*, one whose blood will run if a bullet hole is made in the right place.

Since writing the above, we are told that a watcher who was concealed outside near the house, actually saw the writing appear on the walls of the house without any aid from any source. Fearing our readers cannot stand any more this week, we refrain from giving other stories in circulation about this affair.

Successful Experiment of Walking on the Water.

At San Francisco, Mr. Henry R. Roland has accomplished the remarkable feat of walking half a mile out into the bay from North Beech, with his newly invented and curious water-shoes.

These shoes consist of a couple of boat-like looking affairs, decked over, and sharp at each end, like a surf or whale boat. They are about eight feet long, by eighteen inches in width, and about six inches deep. Near the centre of each is a hole, as for a mast, large enough for a man's foot and leg to enter, and with a canvass boot-leg, extending upwards. The place for the feet below, through these holes, is like any moderate-sized shoe or boot. The two shoes are placed parallel to each other, and are connected by sliding runners, which travel along the edges or gunwales of the shoes, thus allowing them to slip back and forth past each other, but always in a perfect parallel line, the two being about six inches apart. It is easy to see that without some contrivance beneath the water to prevent the backward motion of one foot, as the other was being advanced, the walker would make no progress at all any more than a company would in "marking time." To obviate the difficulty, Mr. Roland has invented a new series of paddles, or rather "feathers," as he calls them, like the blades of an oar, which can be dropped or gathered up like a duck's legs at pleasure. Thus when the right foot is being slided forward, those feathers are snugly gathered up under the bottom of the shoe, while those of the left foot drop like centerboards laced athwartships, and prevent that foot from slipping backwards. Then when the left foot is to be advance, the walker holds water with his right, and so on. His progress is about the rate of four miles an hour, and the motion is not only quite regular, but perfectly secure. Each shoe has a little rudder, of which the tiller ropes pass up to the hands of the walker, thus enabling him to go in any direction he may choose. Out of the center of each shoe rises an iron stanchion, between which stretches a light wooden seat, used when in a fair wind; and if the water-walker chooses to change leg power for that of Æolus, he hoists a sail about eight feet "square," (or wide,) and about three feet high. Mr. Roland is indifferent as to the kind of weather in which his experiments are made. He can walk in ever so high a sea, and make good headway. All he wants is plenty of sea room, and not a very bad surf, so as to break over and wash him off his pins.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The Neosho Valley Kansas *Register* says:

Emigrants are streaming into this vicinity every day, notwithstanding the stringent times in Kansas. The class of settlers that are now coming in are of a very desirable kind—people with backbone, common sense, and (what is particularly desirable just at the present time) an abundance of the "ready." Several important transactions in real estate have taken place in this county within the past week.

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 8 HILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 4297. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. H. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; H. W. Hinsley, Esq., do.; P. Harmony, Neph's & Co., New York; Geo. Emerson, do.; Yelverton Bros., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. [illegible] ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. ja28'60ly

LELAND & MIXER, Packers and Commission Merchants, Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited. W. LELAND, [se14] C. H. S. MIXER.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. [jy25'60-1y] ALFRED E. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. E. S. NORTON. ap27.c263-ly

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street. Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. L. P. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. se12-d424-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE. No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN, [de15'60] E. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 156 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. JAS. S. BAILIE. ... T. SEYMOUR. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au16-c391-ly

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, 1860 Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. E. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE. [1y60]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively, 40 and 42 ... LASALLE STREET ... 40 and 42 CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. oc16d180-ly

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South. JESSE WELLER. J. C. MELLEN. J. J. MUDD. ap9'60-ly

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago. mh2'60

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 156 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 156 Atkin's Building, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy30-1y-de

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 218½ South Water Street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. M. RICE. L. L. UNDERWOOD. [de29-ly]

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 8 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo. mh20'60-ly

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 233 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. [jy30-ly]

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. [ja18-d1] C. R. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [oc9d363

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 155 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. [jel2'60-ly]

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London.

Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by oc9'60 ly THOMAS NASH.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.

REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. [se6-d3-6m] E. V. R. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent for the Fulton Starch W'rks, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. apl8

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. jal7-ly

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 127 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe20'60-ly C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. R. F. W. ELLIS.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 120 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15a126-1y] S. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co., Chicago. J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 238, 238 and 240 South Water street. A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDRATE. mh31'60-ly E. I. LAWRENCE.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 229 South Water Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market. GEO. WEBSTER. [ja9'60-ly] D. P. BAXTER.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 178 North Jefferson Street, P. O. Box 3733, Chicago. Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to. se2dau

Thomas, Hurxthall & Thomas, Shipping and Commission Merchants, NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y. Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. F. DeForest & Co., N. Y.; Orlando Minor, ... & Co., ... S. Nash, ... Chicago.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—E. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI P. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARRIS, of Harlow & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no16-d427-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
	Par Val.	Mr't Val.
Bank Stocks, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	222,000 00	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c	214,510 00	221,822 00
City Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	85,000 00	92,161 00
Mortgage Bonds	84,000 00	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		7,000 00
Miscellaneous Items		87,720 54
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		384,746 28
Claims unadjusted and not due	$173,987 65	
Total		2,194,100 00

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision to the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, jy10-ly No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	183,308 91
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$37,825 89
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	34,181 29
Real Estate, unincumbered	38,000 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	38,700 00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock	46,800 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured	1,000 00
	Par Val. / Mr't Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	5,000 / 6,100
New York Bank Stock	185,450 / 190,782
Hartford Bank Stock	77,100 / 93,575
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,300 / 12,300
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400 / 412
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000 / 10,000
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000 / 10,200
Hartford City Bonds	10,000 / 10,400
Col. Peo. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000 / 8,500
Accumulated Interest on Investments	2,711
Total Assets	$583,336 91

Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, daily appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, at No. 8 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-60-ly

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70.

Officers:

GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Secy and Treasurer, E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Secy.

CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, F. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh15-'60-ly

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn.

Paid up Capital ... $200,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN.

Paid up Capital ... $161,608.29. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts. first floor, Loomis' Block. oc28-1y

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY, Chartered in 1810.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

		Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call		$132,553.91
Loans amply secured		54,174.59
Real Estate, cash value		15,000.00
2,500 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford		260,330.00
2,300 " " in New York		206,310.00
1,010 " " in Boston		108,985.00
430 " St. Louis and Milwaukee		42,400.00
100 " River Company Stock, Hartford		10,000.00
140 " Railroad Stock		14,250.00
41 City and Railroad Bonds		41,460.00
State Stocks		56,725.00
Total Assets		$955,734.53
Total Liabilities		$68,960.82

Polices in the above Company issued by HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis Block, au30-c901-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street. [1e9-ly]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets, Jan. 1, 1860 ... $238,517.03 Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, jy14-ly-d793 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

Oysters.

STEVENS & WEBBER. OYSTERS, FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY. 108 - Randolph Street - 108 ☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc25-d313-4m

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. 65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65 Orders from the country promptly attended to. [fe13

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh, Brier Hill, Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie, Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg, Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Chippewa. Also, 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American. 5,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low for cash or prompt pay buyers. A. B. MEEKER, Office 66 North Wells street, Yard foot North Market street. sel7 d71-6m

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 90 Washington Street, Chicago.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application. D. L. BODGE, Treasurer. [oc15-d3-6m]

500 Bbls CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES. A. GRAVES, au30 70 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS. Dep'ot 1 and for sale by A. GRAVES, au30 70 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
6,000 bdls SHEET IRON,
600 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
22,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
70 tons PIG TIN,
18,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., oc11-'60.1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE. 25 ... LAKE ST., CHICAGO ... 25

Have in store a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-ly

Rawson & Bartlett MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 30 CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a ... stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metal Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

H. W. HUNT & CO., 23 and 35 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177 (Third Store East of Briggs House.)

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES

I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper, TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c. 18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18. SIGN OF THE SCISSORS Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER [oc11d28-3m]

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK, For Sale at Low Prices

5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted gauges.
15,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
10,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire as'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.

A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.

THOS. S. DICKERSON, Metal Warehouse, 45 ... WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO ... 45 AGENT FOR Howe's Improved Standard Scales. [se15-d97-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18

Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS FISH WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 ... STATE STREET ... 16 & 18

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. No. 152 LAKE STREET. Next Door East Marine Bank Building. Has opened with the largest and best stock of BOOTS AND SHOES Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.

The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to all classes. se11-d30-3m A. M. MILLER, Agent.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 Lake Street. [mh20 '60]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES No. 22 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are the Agents for MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES IN ALL THE STATES, WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 22 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue. mr3-d18-1 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

No. 27 Lake Street. | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash Av

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.

Where they will be able to offer at Wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.

Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &c. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN."

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. [1mc

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER, oc9d348-3m] 108 Randolph street.

Wholesale Houses.

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS. A Full Stock Bought at SENSATION PRICES.

Buyers are invited to examine the inducements.

BOWEN BRO'S IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions &c., &c., &c. NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860

PEARSON & DANA, 40 - Lake Street, up-stairs, - 40 Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.

Dealers in the above line of goods, will consult their own interest by examing our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits. se21-d108-3m

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.

AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates

8,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
8,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
100 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
7,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper.
5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
2,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
8,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., ... No. 176 Lake street.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-d9 13]

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE —OF— Liverpool and New York Packet Ships, Sailing on the 8th and 24th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.

DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND. Parties visiting the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at "Reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amount. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, jy26e601-1y 36 Dearborn street.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc27-60-ly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REFERENCES.—Reed, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago. la20d12-ly

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets, Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. S. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR. [ja7-ly]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business of BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [au25'60] JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS. 44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received on Current Accounts from parties in city or country and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special arrangements have been made to that effect. We receive Deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest is allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All our Certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connection with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. S. MILLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c. ja12dawly

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 137 South Water st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1 '60-ly.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY. NO. 27 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. ap24dawly-d771

GUNNY BAGS 100,000 FOR SALE AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., oc9d360-3m] 137 South Water street, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN WATCHES, MADE BY THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

The Company also received the First Premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

[From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1859.]

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and "paid for" a good good looking watch, "Warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have no fault to find with the way it has ticked time. We do not want a better time-piece than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half a minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time-keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should prefer an American Watch.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 27, 1859.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Waltham.

GENTLEMEN—Having carried one of your watches for the last eighteen months, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed. HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to yours of 25th ult., we take pleasure in stating that the American Watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six weeks. Respectfully, S. W. & W. A. TORREY, Contractors on the Rar. & Del. Bay R. R.

To Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON.

BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1859.

MR. R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer American Watch Co.

DEAR SIR.—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American watch I purchased of you December 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and its variation from true time to the 19th of February 1859, when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms. Yours truly, JAMES H. CLAPP, Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuiness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Wholesale Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y. no26MWF&eow-x3m

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others.

For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally. no10'60-ly

GREAT CARPET HALL OF Hollister & Wilkins, 135 & 137 - - - Lake Street - - - 135 & 137 (UP-STAIRS.)

The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS.

Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Rag, Druggets and Stair Carpetings, of all the greatest variety, prices and patterns; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS.

Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either as regards quality, style or price, of English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Floor Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Rugs. Cocoa, Jute, Manilla Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-skin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

CURTAIN GOODS.

French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices in wood, brass or gilt; Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linings, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White, Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths; together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's, Chamberlin's and Bailey's Patent Fixtures, Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-ends, Rack-Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz; together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTRY GOODS.

Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Pianos, Enamelled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Hollister & Wilkins' GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137 Lake Street, (up-stairs)...135 & 137 [se25-d121-3m]

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 123 - - Lake Street - - 123 MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN WRITING PAPERS, Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books. WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS. Cards and Cardboards. BOOK BINDERS' STOCK, AND OFFICE STATIONERY. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, au8 123 Lake Street.

DAGUERREOTYPES. The Best and Cheapest in the City, AT HESLER'S, 113 - - - Lake Street - - - 113

PHOTOGRAPHS, The Best and Cheapest in the city At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

IVORYTYPES, The Best and Cheapest in the city, At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

MELAINOTYPES, The Best and Cheapest in the city, At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

AMBROTYPES, The Best and Cheapest in the City, AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET. [oc9d76-ly]

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR. The most perfect machine for shelling, cleaning and sacking corn, ever introduced. Address the manufacturers ... Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 2008.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. ☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my28

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap26c53y

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT. Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at 133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. L. CORNELL [se15-368-3m] T. C. SNYDER.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE—Manufactured by DR. R. S. PAYNE, No. 64 North Dearborn st., Salesroom at the Boot and Shoe Store, No. 152 Lake st., (2d floor.)

Sewing Machine Agents Wanted In every county throughout the States, to sell R. S. PAYNE'S METROPOLITAN DOUBLE-LOCK, ELASTIC, FAST GROVER & BAKER'S STITCH $35 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as Agent for the last few weeks.

The machines are adapted to all varieties of work, giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in any respect to those selling at a higher price. A large per centage allowed, and great inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer. Address, or call in person upon DR. R. S. PAYNE, P. O. Box 3336, Chicago, Ill. se28-d113-3m

LICENSED SEWING MACHINES.

The manufacture of all Unlicensed Sewing Machines having been closed or rendered unsafe, by reason of the extension of Elias Howe's, Jr., Patent, and the late decisions of the United States Courts, establishing the priority of the Patents owned by the "Grover & Baker" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Companies, for various Improvements in Sewing Machines, we have, for the better security of the public and ourselves, taken the Agency of and now offer for sale the following

Celebrated Sewing Machines

Manufactured by W. P. Uhlinger & Co., of Philadelphia, under a License from said Elias Howe, Jr., and the above named Companies:

THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE, A Superior Machine for Family Use.

THE KEY-STONE STATE MACHINE, For Manufacturing Purposes Unrivalled.

In the above machines, the elements of DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY Will be found more conspicuously manifested than in any other Sewing Machine yet given to the public. They are now, for the first time, offered to the Western public, with the fullest confidence that they will maintain the reputation which their merits have won for them throughout the East and South. All who have ever seen them that far acknowledge their superiority, and we do not hesitate to say that they will give greater satisfaction than any Machine now or heretofore offered in this market. Also, Agents for

BLAKE & JOHNSTON'S ADJUSTABLE HEMMER The Most Complete Hemmer Ever Yet Offered.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

REFERENCES.—J. C. Burroughs, D. D. President Chicago University, Aiken & Norton, Bankers, Cooley, Wood & Co., Commission Merchants. Rev. W. F. Stewart. E. RICHARDS & CO., P. O. Box 3983. (Formerly of L. Cornell & Co.) no 21-'60-ly

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. $100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the best, most perfect, the most economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:

Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
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DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing & Dressing MACHINE, FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $25 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.

Doane has the best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Re-Sawing Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in the Western Country; all kinds of Saws. Also, the celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of BART & MUNSON'S Patent Flouring & Grist Mills, All perfect and complete within themselves.

Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., at the very lowest cash prices. ☞ Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE, ... 183 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1828. [se6] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

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R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street, ...

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JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative PAINTERS, 101 Washington st., Chicago. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give particular attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of our ability to give satisfaction. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY, THE WINTER TERM Commences on the 7th of January. Expenses per year (exclusive of music) $150, payable half yearly in advance. Address MRS. C. V. WAITE, Principal, Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.

TO GAS CONSUMERS. S. D. BALDWIN'S EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 20 to 40 per cent. on their gas bills. The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.

Relying upon the merits of the Machine I propose to attach them to meters, and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE. Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. 160 South Clark street, Post Office Box 2011. S. D. BALDWIN.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! VANDERSALL & CHASE, late of ... Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, &c. A new Specimen ... Chicago. ...

100 Hlf Bbls MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1860.

Nothing has occurred in financial matters to-day to vary the stereotyped dullness that has prevailed for the past week. The banks confine their transactions to receiving deposits, paying checks, buying what little straggling exchange makes its appearance, and distributing it among their customers. A good piece of business paper for discount would be regarded with almost wonder. In the meantime currency is accumulating, and with present prospects the surplus is not soon likely to find employment. Our city bankers are carrying an immense amount of it, and are, of course, losing the interest on it, while the utterers of it expect to receive on the first of January, or as soon as their bonds go up to old figures, their interest at 7@8 ₩ cent. on their investment, while the people are paying 10 ₩ cent. premium for Exchange. Let our banking law be so amended that a few sharpers cannot make a very handsome income on what they owe the public.

Exchange, to-day, has been quiet at former quotations. Buying 9@9¼; selling 10 ₩ cent. premium. Customers, only, are supplied. Outsiders have to pay ½@2 ₩ cent. above current rates to customers.

The European news, published this morning, was decidedly favorable. It produced, however, no effect upon our money market here beyond inspiring a more cheerful feeling in financial circles and better hopes for the future. There is, so far as the news would indicate, no panic in England in regard to American securities, and no danger that considerable quantities will be sent home for sale.

The general money market is easy; probably it was never more so in the history of the city. First class paper could be placed at 10 ₩ cent. outside the banks, and 10@15 ₩ cent. is about the range for any that would pass at all. There is scarcely any first-class paper offering.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.—The following are the closing rates for currency, exchange, etc., of F. Granger Adams, editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 31 Clark street:

		BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on New York		9	10
Gold		9	
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes		8	
New Jersey, Penn. & Iowa	do	5	
Maryland	do	4	
Ind. State, O., Ky., & La.	do	7	
Mich. & Canada	do	6	
Indiana Free Banks	do	2	
Missouri	do	Par.	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Solvent Banks.	Dis
Discredited Illinois	2
Virginia	5
Tennessee and South Carolina	5
North Carolina	5

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Crescent* of Monday has the following in regard to the general trade of New Orleans, and the South generally:

Economy and retrenchment is the order of the day. The opinion gains strength every day that there will be nothing but the actual necessaries of life purchased this season. The thousands of carriages, for one item, annually sold in our market, will be dispensed with this season, and the money heretofore taken to Connecticut and New Jersey will be retained here for one season; in fact, there will be no money this season to follow the millions of dollars heretofore gone North; so with clothing and other goods of Northern manufacture. In fine, there are sufficient supplies of dry goods and general merchandise in the South to last for two years. It will require fully that length of time to sell out, dispose of the stocks now on hand. This also applies to the millinery, fancy retail trade and crinoline trade in general. We notice from day to day fresh receipts of merchandise being received from the North and Europe. It may be well inquired how are these fresh purchases to be cancelled in the way of payment? Though there will be a money market this spring, there will be no long paper market. The usual advances on crops to be grown will be immeasurably curtailed and restricted. As our predictions of last summer, regarding large purchases for this season's trade, are being daily verified, we again repeat the caution to all our merchants, dealers and traders, confine your orders for the spring trade to the very lowest limits. In fact, we think there will be no spring trade this season in the usual sense of the word, further than for the actual necessaries of life.

From this it would seem that the Southern people are determined to pursue the same economical policy that has worked so admirably for the last three years in relieving the Northwest from embarrassment. The more economy they practice the better, only so they cease blating about disunion, and the business of the country would soon adjust itself and flow on in its accustomed channels.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—The following is the synopsis of last week's New Orleans Bank Statement:

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	
Specie	10,626,491	11,021,320	Inc. 394,829
Circulation	7,170,227	6,853,084	Dec. 323,217
Deposits	14,629,064	15,063,126	Inc. 474,062
Short Loans	21,523,975	20,238,586	Decl. 285,389
Exchange	5,380,283	5,830,333	Inc. 450,047
Due distant b'ks	871,775	794,279	Dec. 83,496
Long and Short Loans, Dec. 1			$34,083,779
do do do 8			$32,982,412

Actual decrease in Long and Short Loans for the week ... $1,041,364

BANKS—RHODE ISLAND.—The statement of the Rhode Island banks, made on the 3d inst., is as follows:

	Providence.	Out of Prov'dce.	Total.
Capital	$15,527,200	$5,626,229	$21,154,429
Circulation	1,992,963	1,591,479	3,584,442
Deposits	2,949,231	600,596	3,548,827
Due Banks	1,164,102	77,543	1,241,645
Loans	19,748,431	7,554,071	27,302,502
Specie	343,152	130,070	473,222
Bank notes	274,624	126,894	401,518
Due by Banks	715,253	302,265	1,017,522

PHILADELPHIA.—The *North American* of Wednesday says:

There is no quotable change in money. The demand outside the banks, however, is not large, but capitalists are very cautious, and the best paper is difficult to negotiate at 1@1½ ₩ cent. ₩ month.

Exchange and Specie are without any material variation. The following are the quotations furnished by Drexel & Co., bankers, of this city:

New York Exchange	1⅛@1⅜	premium.
Boston Exchange	1 @1½	premium.
Baltimore Exchange	1 @1½	discount.
American gold	1 @2	premium.

NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.—The New York Stock Board was very buoyant this morning, influenced no doubt by the favorable foreign news. At the second Board they lost nearly half they had gained. We refer to our dispatches for the closing prices.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of Thursday says:

A little improvement is felt in the money market to-day, at least the feeling is better, consequent upon more favorable dispatches from New York, and upon very unfavorable from Washington.

The offerings at the Banks are very small, trade being such as not to make heavy demands for money at present. Most that are offered, are to meet contracts entered into previous to the panic.

Exchange on the East and South rules at all rates, from 1 to 10 per cent. premium. Bank checks are 1@2 premium to regular customers, in a small way; outsiders paid 7@8 premium in bankable funds, and as high as 10 premium in Illinois currency. Yet, as a general thing, there was not that difference between currency and bankable funds to-day. Some heavy dealers taking currency at only 1 discount. The range, however, at which currency was sold and bought, varied from 1@2 ₩ cent.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday has the following:

It was expected that New York exchange would have gone up to-day to 2 prem., and that figure was asked by some of the dealers, early in the morning, but it would not work, and the drawing rate remained at 1½ prem. In some cases bankers paid 1¼, but 1 was the prevailing buying figure. If the dead lock in the produce trade shall be removed low figures must soon be re-established. Philadelphia was somewhat better, but rates were unsettled. The buying figures were ¼@⅜ dis., and selling par to ¼ prem. It was difficult to do anything with Baltimore at 2½@3 dis., buying, and 1 to 2 dis. selling. Baltimore merchants here make their drafts payable in New York exchange, in preference to submitting to the discount at this end. Checks of this kind sold to-day at 1 prem. Gold firm at 1½ @2 prem.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The following is the synopsis of last week's New York Bank statement:

	Dec. 10, 1859.	Dec. 8, 1860.	Dec. 1, 1860.
Capital	$68,693,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	122,925,408	130,344,363	129,537,459
Specie	19,750,535	18,582,743	18,641,762
Circulation	8,461,480	8,956,128	8,890,941
Gross Deposits	99,534,708	102,072,162	104,354,839
Exchanged	23,053,281	19,887,995	23,631,621
Undrawn	76,571,427	82,184,167	80,723,717
In Sub Treasury	6,099,030	3,125,300	3,702,751

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company during the month of November, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1860.	1859.	Inc.	Dec.
Freight	$136,787.27	$110,582.42	$26,204.85	
Passengers	75,014.85	65,221.55	9,793.30	
Express	2,600.00	3,250.00		$650
Mails	7,825.00	7,825.00		
Rent of road	7,083.33	5,500.00	1,583.33	
Rents&Mis.	833.30	532.73	300.58	
Total	$230,143.75	$192,911.60	$37,232.06	
Ear'gsJan.1 to Nov. 31	2,143,106.79	1,786,039.90	357,066.89	

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, CANADA.—The following is the traffic statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the week ending 24th November, 1860:

Passengers	$23,580.66
Freight and Live Stock	50,565.54
Parcels, Mails, &c	4,277.39
Total	$78,423.59
Same week last year	63,182.79
Increase	$15,240.80

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—The following are the earnings of of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad from the 1st to the 8th of December, 1859 and 1860:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Freight	$15,811.93	$17,551.40	$1,739.47
Passengers	6,014.80	6,985.60	970.80
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Total	$22,826.73	$25,537.00	$2,710.27

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.—The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad line in the first week of December were as follows:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$22,710.00	$ 3,580.00	$190.00 Decr.
Passengers	8,671.13	9,670.30	999.18 Incr.
Total	$32,381.13	$33,250.30	$869.18 Incr.

U. S. MINT.—Annexed is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia Mint for the month of September:

[illegible]

From all sources		$1,[illegible]
Silver and purchases		19,[illegible]
Total deposits		$1,[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COPPER.		
Cents	1,100,000	11,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold	94,139	$1,550,640.00
Silver	105,000	59,700.00
Copper	1,100,000	11,000.00
Total	1,299,112	$1,622,340.00

☞ The follow is the Statement of the Illinois Central Railroad for the month of November, 1860:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Const'tion Lands sold	8,689.01 for	$146,301.80
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	1,025.98 for	14,164.08
Acres Free Lands sold	1,661.95 for	25,372.94
Total sales during the month	11,376.94 for	$185,838.91
To which add town lot sales		1,475.40
Total of all	11,376.94	$187,314.31
Acres sold since Jan'y 1, 1860	60,216.37 for	$936,215.38
Acres sold previously, (net sales)	1,237,260.55 for	15,785,837.02
Total	1,297,476.92	$16,722,052.40
Constr'ct'n Bonds canceled in Nov., 1860	$36,500.00	
Constr'ct'n Bonds canceled previously	1,668,000.00	
Total Bonds canceled to Nov. 30, 1860		$1,734,500.00
Total cash receipts in Nov., 1860		$99,845.37
Total cash and bonds received since 1st January, 1860		[illegible]
Total cash and Bonds received to Nov. 30, 1860		4,003,896.70

NOTE.—Cash receipts in November, applicable to cancellation of Construction Bonds, $36,272.07; applicable to Free Land Fund, $3,182.12; applicable to Interest Fund, $27,691.82. Miscellaneous accounts, $7,749.36.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers		$68,359.80
do	Freight	157,244.94
do	Mails	6,358.33
do	Rent of Road	6,333.33
do	Other sources	4,649.79
Total receipts in month of Nov., '60		$243,945.90
do do do '59		$235,670.83
Total receipts since Jan. 1st, 1860		$2,423,296.18
do do do 1859		1,909,096.57

Original Land Grant, 2,595,000 acres—Railway, 706 miles of Main Track, and 93 miles of Siding—113 Engines—2,456 Cars—Funded Debt $15,587,500.

	1856.	1857.
Traffic	$2,424,878.59	$2,293,964.57
Working Expenses	1,444,546.19	1,791,231.14
	$990,332.40	$502,733.43
	1858.	1859.
Traffic	$1,976,578.52	$2,114,448.98
Working Expenses	1,419,954.80	1,489,579.52
	$556,623.72	$634,599.40

COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
G. & C. U. R. R	330	6967	....	....	669	584
R. I. R. R	475	....	350	....	....	....
I. C. R. R	100	3300	3900	275	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R	331	200	357	....	100	1278
C. & N. W. R. R	348	3554	....	661	....	....
A. & St. L. R	....	....	235	....	....	....
Total	1569	16021	4842	936	769	1862

	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hid's lb.	High-w'ns bbls.	Tal'w lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R	140	120	14	3110	62	....
R. I. R. R	....	409	41	114	150	5885
I. C. R. R	4	850	....	7590	35	....
C. B. & Q. R. R	42	142	58	897	....	579
C. & N. W. R. R	40	....	....	4696	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R	35	....	....	2270	43	....
Total	261	1521	113	18986	300	6464

The receipts of Hogs to-day were:—1521 live, and 261 dressed. The demand for Live Hogs was active, both by shippers and packers, and the market was firm at $4.40@4.75. Several choice lots were held for higher figures, but buyers would not go beyond $4.75. Dressed Hogs were in good demand and prices advanced 12½c—the sales ranging from $5.50@5.75.

The Provision market continues exceedingly quiet. A lot of 100 bbls pork was sold to-day at $13.50 for light, and $15.00 for heavy Mess; and a few small lots of country meats at 7¼c for packed Hams, and 6½c for Green Hams. Lard is quiet but firm at 10c, at which 100 tcs were sold. Tallow is firm at 9½c.

The Wheat market to-day was quiet, and prices declined ½@1c, with light transactions at 74½@76c for No. 1 Spring, and 70½@72c for No. 2 Spring. Flour was more firmly held, but buyers would not meet holders, and the sales were comparatively light at $3.75@4.00 for fair to good Spring extras. Corn was firm but inactive, with sales of Mixed at 25½c in store. Rye and Barley were neglected. A prime lot of Timothy Seed changed hands at $2.20. Hides remain quiet. Highwines dull at 15c. Alcohol, 35½@36½c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market

FRIDAY, EVENING, Dec. 14, 1860.

FLOUR—Received, 1,569 bbls. Market firm. Sales were:—100 bbls "Berlin City" and 50 bbls "Dartford" at $4.00 del; 100 bbls fair spring extra at $3.90 del; 100 bbls fair at $3.80 del; 100 bbls Racine Brand at $3.75 del.

WHEAT—Received, 16,021 bu. Market declined ½@1c. Sales were:—1,000 bu No 1 at 76c in store; 5,000 bu do at 75½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 75c in store; 700 bu do at 74½c in store; 3,000 bu No 2 Spring at 72c in store; 8,000 bu do at 71½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 71c in store; 4,000 bu do at 70½c in store.

CORN—Received, 4,842 bu. Market firm. Sales were:—1,000 bu Mixed at 25½c in store; 500 bags do at 29c on track.

OATS—Received, 936 bu; 400 bu No 1 at 18½c delivered.

RYE—Received, 769 bu. 122 bags No 1 at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,826 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—400 bu fair in bags at 42c del; 400 bu common at 40c del.

TIMOTHY SEED—300 bushels choice in one lot at $2.20.

HIGHWINES—175 bbls city at 15c in round lots and 15¼c in small lots.

ALCOHOL—35½@36½ ₩ gal.

MESS PORK—100 bbls at $13.50 for light and $15.00 for heavy.

CUT MEATS—19 trcs country pickled Hams at 7c; 250 trcs country Green Hams at 6½c.

LARD—100 trcs prime Leaf at 10c.

TALLOW—140 pkgs prime city at 9½c.

HIDES—Received, 19,3-6 lbs. Market dull. Green, 5c; Green Salted, 5@5½c; Dry Flint, 11½ @12½c.

GAME—20 doz Quail at $1.00; 20 doz do at 87½; 50 doz Prairie Chickens, at $2.75.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.00@1.50 per doz; Turkeys, 4@6c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Neshannocks, 20@25c; common dull at 18@20c.

EGGS—14@14½c ₩ doz for fresh.

BUTTER—Choice, 12@15c; common, 10@11c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 261. Market advanced 12½c. Sales were:—

33 Hogs averaging	250 lbs at		$5.75
10	"	250 "	5.62½
12	"	260 "	5.50
16	"	260 "	5.62½
6	"	300 "	5.75
7	"	300 "	5.75
7	"	300 "	5.62½
14	"	260 "	5.75
20	"	240 "	5.75
22	"	300 "	5.75
22	"	290 "	5.75
9	"	290 "	5.75

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1521. Market firm, with a fair demand by packers and shippers. Sales were as follows:

115 Hogs, averaging	240 lbs at	$4.50
42	" 220 "	4.60
45	" 294 "	4.75
40	" 310 "	4.75
145	" 260 "	4.50
46	" 240 "	4.40
84	" 142 "	4.35

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—FLOUR—Less active. Market scarcely so firm and prices are without change. There is no very pressing desire to realize. Sales 10,000 brls at $4.50@4.60 for super state, $4.55@4.95 for extra state, $4.20@4.60 for super western, $4.75@5.00 for common to medium extra western, and $5@5.20 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—market closing quiet. Canadian flour steady with a moderate demand. Sales 400 brls at $4.90@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet with trifling sales at $3.25@4.00 for common to choice super. Corn meal, little business reported at previous prices.

WHISKY—Firmer and more active. Sales 1,500 brls at 19½@19¾c—nearly all at the latter price.

GRAIN—There is a moderate export demand for wheat, but the indifference that holders manifest about selling at present seriously checks transactions. The business to-day has been moderate and prices without material change; sales 6,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.05; 12,000 bu Northwestern club at $1.07; 21,500 bu Milwaukee club and amber Wisconsin at $1.10@1.11; 6,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.10, and 800 bu very choice white Michigan at $1.40. Prime winter red western held at $1.29, with buyers at about $1.18. Rye quiet at 65c. Barley dull and nominally unchanged. Corn opened pretty firm but closed dull with little more desire on the part of holders to realize; sales 49,000 bu at 63@64c for mixed western in store and delivered; 64@65c for southern yellow, and 65c for white for northern. Oats less active, and scarcely so firm; sales at 35½@37c for western and Canadian, and 37@37½c for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork very irregular and unsettled, with a moderate business doing. Sales 400 brls at $16.25@16.50 mess; 16.00@17.00 new do; 10.50 prime; 11.87 new do. Beef dull and nominal. Sales 200 brls at 8.50@10.00 for repacked mess, and 10.50 @11.00 extra do. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams nominal at $11@13 for western. Cut meats dull and entirely nominal, at 6@6½ for shoulders, and 8½@9½ for hams. Hogs lower, at 6¼@6½ dressed, and 5@5½ for live. Bacon quiet. Lard firm with moderate demand. Sales 250 bbls at 9¾@10½. Butter in limited request, at 11@15 for Ohio, and 14@21 for state. Cheese steady, at 9@10½ inferior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Coffee without important change. Molasses continues steady. Sugar steady with moderate business doing.

STOCKS—All lower and dull. Of U. S. 5s 15,000 shares were sold. Chi & R I 47; Chi & Toledo 25; Ill Cent scrip 58½; M S 13¾; Reading 33, 50; Hudson 39½; M & M S; Pac Mail 79; Tenn 6s of '73, 80; U S 5s of '71 86; registered U S 5s of '71, coupons 86; Gal & Chi 62; C C & C 90; M S guaranteed 21½; Chi. B & Q 64; Harlem 13½; Erie 23½; N Y C 72½; Mo 6s 67; U S 5s of '74 80, & 80.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—Financial affairs have a more hopeful appearance to-day, especially in the foreign exchange market, which has a stronger undertone than for a fortnight past. The demand for bills on London has greatly improved, and a large business has been done at 102½@103½ for prime commercial bills. The leading drawers are doing little direct, their rates 104@105 being above the views of remitters. The inquiry is chiefly for cheap, good bills. On Paris, however, there is not a corresponding advance. Francs are still quoted at $5.50@5.55. In the paper market there is less pressure, and a number of the old buyers are again making their appearance. Rates as yet do not yield materially, but there is much more currency than early in the week. The new Croton Water loan of $220,000 was to-day awarded at from par to 8 ₩ cent. premium.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Dec. 14.

Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Charlottesville, 80 m lumber.

Schr Transit, Humphrey, Manitowoc, 600 m shingles, 50 pkgs fish, 40 bags rye.

Schr H N Gates, Welch, Port Washington, 24 cords wood.

Schr Abigail, O'Connor, Scandinavian Pier, 92 cds wood.

Miscellaneous.

FROM TOLEDO.—The schooner Cortlandt arrived very unexpectedly yesterday morning from Toledo, an opening having been fortunately made in the ice sufficient to admit of her passage.—*Detroit Ind. News.*

☞ The schooners Hiawatha, Northern Light, and Columbus were driven ashore in the gale of the 4th ult.—*Stella Nera*, 11th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

N. Y. World's Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Secessionists and anti-secessionists have been in great excitement over the news which has leaked out from the Capitol to-day, concerning the requisition of Maj. Anderson, commander at Fort Moultrie, for more men and ammunition, and the action of the Cabinet thereupon. It is stated on authority which I think is not to be disputed, that Maj. Anderson has decided upon the necessity for a reinforcement to his command and his supplies, because when the secession ordinance is passed, there is no security that a Charleston mob will not make a desperate onslaught upon the nearest Federal possessions. The question of acceding to Maj. Anderson's request has been up before the Cabinet and it was decided not to grant it.

Secretary Cass, it is stated, strongly asserts the propriety or the necessity of the opposite course. Either Maj. Anderson was justified in making requisition or not. If justified, his request should be granted at once. If not, then he is incompetent to fill his place, and it should be supplied by some one who would not make a dangerous demand in troublesome times. So long as he is in authority, the means of asserting his authority should be conceded to him.

In spite of these arguments, which are unanswerable, the Cabinet refused to send any more men or ammunition to Fort Moultrie, and thus the matter stands.

[N. Y. Tribune's Washington Correspondence.]

It is intimated that Gen. Cass will resign in consequence of the action of the Cabinet.

[N. Y. Herald's Washington Correspondence.]

At the request of Hon. Reuben Davis of Mississippi, a member of the Committee of States, the Southern Members of Congress assembled at his rooms to-night, and adjourned at 11 o'clock, at which the following declaration was made and signed by those present. It had already been presented to the Committee of Thirty-three:

THE SOUTHERN MANIFESTO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

To our Constituents: The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union through the agency of the Committee and Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendments, is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretense of new guarantees. The Republicans are resolute in their purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. In our judgment, the honor, safety and independence of the Southern people are to be found only in a Southern Confederacy—the inevitable result of Southern State secession—that the sole and primary aim of each slave-holding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and hostile Union.

This manifesto is signed by Pugh, Clopton, Moore, Curry, Stallworth of Alabama; Iverson, Underwood, Gartrell, Jackson, Jones and Crawford of Georgia; Hawkins of Florida; Hindman of Arkansas; Brown, Barksdale, Singleton and Reuben, Davis of Mississippi; Craig and Ruffin of North Carolina; Benjamin and Landrum of Louisiana.

Senators Yulee, Sebastian, Johnson of Arkansas, Slidell, Wigfall, and Hemphill will sign it.

The manifesto will be immediately communicated to the several constituencies of the gentlemen named by telegraph.

[N. Y. Herald's Correspondence.]

It is understood that Kansas will be admitted next week. The Democrats not designing nor desiring to interfere with the wishes of the Republicans.

The Senate Territorial Committee will bring forward a territorial organization for Pike's Peak. Mr. Grow, from the House Committee, will bring forward a similar bill.

Mr. John Cochrane to-day offered to the House the report of the commissioners appointed and empowered to inquire and report upon the course of instruction, the organization and system of discipline of the Military Academy at West Point. It recommends a board of revision and a five years course of instruction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—There is good reason to believe that Gen. Cass intends resigning his position as Secretary of State, indeed it is reported that the President has been so informed, but that he will endeavor to dissuade him from this course.

There is no doubt that the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Trescott, has resigned.

This being the anniversary of Washington's death delegations of Free Masons from different States met here to-day to honor his memory, and pledge their influence in the promotion of harmony and fraternal feeling. The object is praiseworthy as all patriots must feel.

Secretary Cass's resignation has made a profound impression here.

The Committee of Thirty-three and the majority in Congress will stand by Mr. Rust's resolution as a basis of compromise. The extreme Republicans and Secessionists oppose.

There is a rumor that Senator Douglas will, in the Senate, declare it to be the duty of the President to resist secession by force of arms

The Secessionists.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The Charleston *Courier* believes a compromise impossible.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13.—The Senate has adopted a report appropriating half a million dollars for the exigencies which secession may create.

GEORGIA.—Large secession meetings were held last night at Savannah, Columbus, and Atlanta. So far the meetings have been more conservative than secession. All, however, are in favor of resistance in some form.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* yesterday published a presentment of the Grand Jury of the Federal District Court declaring the Federal Government worthless and impotent—a nuisance, for committing violations of the Constitution, nullifying the Fugitive Slave law and other causes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A letter from a distinguished source just received from Alabama, says it is now certain that the co operationists or conservatives, will carry every county in Northern Alabama, in the election of delegates to the Convention, and ten or more in Middle or Southern Alabama, thus rendering doubtful the question as to which side will triumph in the Convention.

Col. Taylor, a leading Bell man of Alabama, has published a letter strongly favoring cooperation. If, however, the ordinance of secession be passed, the conservatives will insist that it be submitted to the people for ratification.

Private accounts from Georgia state that the conservatives under the lead of Stephens, Johnson, Jenkins, and others, are in strong hopes of carrying a majority of the members of the State Convention, and that the conciliatory tone of the Republicans will do much to strengthen conservatives.

Notwithstanding the denial to the contrary, the President did receive a week ago the most distinct and explicit assurance that South Carolina would not resist the Federal authorities during his Administration.

From Pike's Peak.

DENVER, Dec. 10—This morning clear and bright; no frost in the ground. Farmers are plowing for spring crops.

Charley Harrison's trial closed on Friday night. The jury remained out until Saturday at one o'clock, and not agreeing, were discharged and the prisoner set at liberty.

Waters, the murderer of Freeman, is not yet arrested, but officers are after him.

The first church bell in the Pike's Peak region arrived here on the 7th.

Hinckley & Co.'s messenger by the U. S. Coach this morning, takes down $8,500 in dust.

A copy of the President's Message, which Hinckley & Co.'s Express arranged with the Western Stage Company to bring through by special messenger, left Fort Kearney at 8 P. M. on the 6th, and arrived here at 9 A. M. on the 9th, and was published by the *Mountaineer* that day.

DENVER, Dec. 11.—Charles Nitz, formerly a citizen of Leavenworth, died here Sunday, and was buried yesterday with Masonic honors.

None of the parties from here for San Juan had reached these mines at last accounts. They were stopping along east, at the foot of the mountains, and kept back by deep snow. Encouraging reports still continue to reach them.

Weather in Gregory's mines very fine, and work going rapidly ahead.

C. O. C. and P. P. coaches take down twelve passengers and $5,000 in dust this morning.

Destructive Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14.—About midnight last night a fire broke out in the basement of the building on the corner of Main and Centre streets, Orange, N. J., used as a rum selling establishment. The upper part was occupied by tenants. This building was consumed, and a number of others, principally stores. The fire burnt west to the brick store of L. C. Lightship, and east, to the new Methodist Church, which latter was partially burned and considerably injured. Waverly Hall, occupied by A. H. Freeman as a stove store; Smith & Technor, grocers; the Post Office, a drug store, jewelry and other establishments, were burned. The Second Baptist Society's property, on the west side of Centre street, owned by Messrs. Linsey & Blake, was burned. Loss, $30,000; mostly insured.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—Thos. R. Cobb is out with a recommendation to the seceding States to fix the time for the ordinance of secession to take effect on the 15th or 20th of February, and that in the interim, commissioners from the seceding States meet and consult as to the propriety of stepping from the old Union into another based on the Constitution of the United States.

Commissioner of the U.S. Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Shubert, the long efficient Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, is by law now the acting Commissioner, and to him all the pending business will be transferred. There is no probability an appointment will be made in the place of Mr. Thomas, who retired to-day and entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.

Emancipation in the Dutch Colonies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: Official information has been received here that Holland has made arrangements for the emancipation of the slaves in all the Dutch Colonies, on the principle of English emancipation, making compensation to the masters.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The line of steamers between Boston and Charleston will discontinue their trips for the present.

Daniel Hacket, tried for the murder of Henry Gillon in Lowell, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter.

Steamboat Collision.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—The steamboat Goody Friends, bound up, and the South Bend bound down, collided about forty miles above here. The latter sunk, and it is reported that several lives were lost.

Fire.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—Overton's Block, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, was burned last night. Loss $175,000; insured for $60,000.

Arrival of the California Steamer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, has arrived with California mails of Nov. 21st, and $108,300 in treasure.

From Panama papers by the North Star, we learn that the Chilian Congress had extended extraordinary powers to the President until Sept. 30th next. Both Houses had sanctioned the bill by which authors or abettors of mutinies, riots or seditious movements are jointly answerable for the damages caused thereby. Congress has also sanctioned the project presented by the Government for sending a Minister to the Court of Rome.

The dates from Callao are to Nov. 14th. Mr. Clay would leave in a few days in the Wyoming, homeward bound.

The revised Constitution of Peace has been accepted, sworn to and published.

Congress has in secret session conferred extraordinary powers upon President Castilla with reference to the present difficulties with Bolivia. It is therefore thought by many that Castilla will not content himself by simply overthrowing Delinaras, but will probably try to annex Bolivia to Peru. A letter from Lima says that Castilla is to raise an army of 30,000 men to operate against Bolivia. The letter adds it is the general opinion of the people who know both the Bolivian and Peruvian armies that the former will gain the victory in the coming struggle, at least if old Gen. Brown commands the Bolivians, as it is said, and Castilla the Peruvians. The latter are sure of a sound thrashing.

The Kansas Border War.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Special dispatches from Mound City (Kansas), dated the 8th, to the *Democrat*, says all is quiet there. No arrests made. Montgomery, Jennison, Seaman and others are not to be found.

Gen. Harney has ordered two companies of infantry under Major Wessett and Capt. Lyon to be stationed at Mound City; two companies of dragoons under Capt. Steele at Fort Scott.

Gen. Harney wished to declare martial law, but Gov. Medary would not consent, preferring that the United States Marshal should make arrests, and prisoners be tried by Territorial law.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14th.—A special dispatch from Independence to the *Republican* says that Adson (who was wounded,) and Bill who escaped from Walker's, were found yesterday secreted in the woods. They were surrounded and ordered to surrender. After conferring together, they drew their pistols and replied that they would die first. They were immediately rushed upon and killed.

The Slave Extradition Case.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—The decision in the extradition case of the fugitive slave Jones *alias* Anderson, is expected to be given by the Court to-morrow. The authorities are making active preparations to prevent an anticipated attempt of rescue. The police are to be armed and the troops in readiness.

From Fort Kearney.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 14.—The Western Stage Coach from Denver December 10th, passed here for Omaha this morning, with mails and six passengers.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

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MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Irons and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$[illegible]	20 horse power	$1,350
8 "	573	25 "	1,500
10 "	700	30 "	1,750
12 "	850	35 "	2,000
16 "	1,100	40 "	4,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined. We have the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274. oc5'59-ly

THE FIRST CHICAGO

Art-Union Distribution

Has for its object the Encouragement and Advancement of

FINE ART IN THE WEST,

And will comprise for its first Annual Catalogue the following works in Painting and Sculpture contributed by the Artists; most of which are original works. They are to be drawn for in the manner of an Art-Union, on or about the

First of January Next,

AT MR. HESLER'S GALLERY,

NO. 113 LAKE STREET,

Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents, except to purchasers of the Art Distribution Tickets, who will be admitted

FREE OF CHARGE.

Prizes. Valued at

1.—Ideal Statue of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's cherry tree—to be executed in Statuary Marble. By L. W. VOLK. $700

2.—Life size Portrait of Col. T. L. Harris. Painted from life by G. P. A. HEALY. 200

3.—"The Prayer"—an ideal head of a girl with veil. By HEALY. 225

4.—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY. 100

5.—Cattle—pastoral scene. 100

6.—Quail Shooting on the Prairie. 100

7.—"Wooden Bridge." By HOWARD STRONG. 100

8.—Landscape—Muckross Abbey. By TRACY. 100

9.—Winter scene—Gary Castle. 100

10.—Return from the Harvest. By STRONG. 100

11.—Beatrice Cenci. 100

12.—Marine View. 100

13.—Setting Quail. By TRACY. 100

14.—Landscape in New Jersey. By TRACY. 100

15, 16, 17 and 18.—Portrait Cameos—to represent the likenesses of the several holders of the fortunate numbers, or of any friend they may designate. By VOLK. Valued at $40 each. 160

19.—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY. 10

20.—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY. 10

21.—Landscape—French scene. By TRACY. 10

22.—Surprised Deer. 10

23.—Landscape on the Dodder. 10

24.—Bears at Play. 10

25.—Landscape—"Old Church." 10

26.—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY. 10

27.—Marine View. By STRONG. 10

28 to 47 inclusive—20 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his life-size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the option of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each. 120

Total. $3,400

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the Statue of "YOUNG WASHINGTON," may be had at $5 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibiting Gallery.

The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, and will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all monies accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.

COMMITTEE:

ISAAC N. ARNOLD, THOMAS B. BRYAN, ALEXANDER WHITE, C. V. DYER, JAMES MILLER, J. M. WILSON, E. C. ROGERS, EDMUND ANDREWS, JAS. GRANT WILSON, S. H. KERFOOT. SAMUEL STONE, Treasurer.

P. S.—Gilt Frames to all the paintings are included in the above prices.

REMITTANCES

For Tickets should be addressed to the Treasurer,

COL. SAML. STONE, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, its conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented at the first exhibition in 1859, or since then received for the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to

L. W. VOLK,

Box 4108 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block. no24-d538-1m

R. H. STEWART & CO'S

IMPROVED

Chemical and Erasive Soap,

THE GREATEST LABOR AND

MONEY SAVING FAMILY STAPLE.

Please Observe:

This Soap took the first premium at the World's Fair in London, where 700 different Soaps were on exhibition, after a trial of three hours washing out paints, tar, grease and printer's ink.

1st.—This soap is, every ounce of it, washing material.

2d.—When used as directed it dispenses with all pounding and machine friction, and will save full fifty per cent. of the time and labor usually required to do the washing of a family.

3d.—Water—In the use of this Soap, hard water needs no "breaking" or cleansing. Simply use a small excess of the soap.

4th.—Clothes will look much whiter and cleaner, and last longer. The soap itself softens the fabric and loosens the dirt. It is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.

5th.—A strong solution or suds will clean paints, furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., with the greatest ease, rapidity and thoroughness.

6th.—Used as a Toilet Soap, it cleanses the skin of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printer's ink, etc., leaving it soft and clear. It is invaluable for hand washing.

7th.—It will remove oil, wheel grease, paint, etc., from silk and woolen goods, and the best flannels may be washed in it without being felted, or with other soaps.

Dealers and the public generally are requested to give the Soap a trial.

Mr. R. H. Stewart, being a practical soap-maker, has experimented upon and tested these soaps in various ways, and offers it to the public as a Soap which will

SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.

We are willing it should rest upon its merits. All we ask is to give it a trial, and if it does not give full satisfaction, the money will be refunded.

☞ For sale at all the leading grocery stores. Be sure and get the genuine.

Manufactory, 25 Kinzie-st., Chicago

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 58 La Salle street, have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything ready for Funerals, and will give prompt attention to all orders. WRIGHT & McCLURE.

THE CITY.

Systematic Benevolence.

One of the busiest places in Chicago, next to our large dry goods stores, is the center of operations of the "City Mission," corner of Indiana and Franklin streets. The church there is undergoing quite a change internally in order to make room for dispensing relief to the bodies of the poor, as well as to preach the gospel to the souls of men. The gallery has been lowered so as to make a large basement, which is to be divided off into several apartments for a sewing school for girls, teaching them to sew and make garments for themselves; and judging by appearances, some of the little ones sadly need the flannels and other warm garments to protect them from the cold. Over these smiling, though not always tidy, faces, a bevy of Christian ladies are flitting about, instructing their sadly neglected pupils, and so mingling with them as to elevate them by kind words of advice and sympathy. Such sights the angels look upon with pleasure.

Up stairs is to be the Free Chapel and Sunday School, where the missionary preaches to adults Sunday mornings, and instructs and interests the children in the afternoon. A looker-on reports, among other things, an interesting lecture to children last Sunday, about Christmas (which is near at hand), according to Mr. Charles Dickens' gospel, as revealed in "Christmas Chimes," and personated by the old miser Scrooge and little Tiny Tim. He spoke of the great preparations always made in England preceding Christmas—by the return of boys from school in coaches, laden with fowl and pheasant, and how the season runs for at least a whole week there, while we usually give but one day to that prince of festivals. About eighty children and thirteen teachers are gathered there, in the Mission School, with a congregation quite large and respectable.

Besides the Industrial School—it is proposed to fit up at once, a lodging room for wayfaring men, where a meal and a lodging can be had for a small sum, and this is one of the proposed plans for "Systematic Charity." Laboring men get out of employ in the country and towns and flock hither, supposing something can be done whereby they can get a support for the winter. Many expend their last shilling to reach the city. The usual resource then is to call at some house at nightfall, and ask for means to get a supper and lodging. Who could refuse twenty-five cents on such a plea, especially if the night is cold or stormy? The place of resort for such is one of the cheap saloons on Kinzie street, (where many an unfortunate has been drugged and his money fleeced from him,) and then one shilling goes for drink, while the other pays for a bunk for the night, for such sleep as revelry and dancing will permit.

Now, if we had a cotton factory in Chicago, or other mechanical operations, whereby children, women and men of good industrial habits could find employ, there would not be a tithe of the temptation to mendicancy which at present exists. We have blood and muscle here for the real prosperity of the city, lying idle at least one-fourth of the whole year; and which would make the fortune of a spirited capitalist. The great object, then, is to ameliorate the condition of the honest poor, and to relieve excuses for street begging. Christian ladies, warmed with love to their unfortunate fellow creatures, have adopted the method above alluded to, to employ a portion of their time in personally doing good to the children, and in order to enlist the sympathies of others, have begun working for a Fair and Festival, to maintain this good work, and which will come off in four or five weeks, if others will help on the good work. The following ladies are engaged as managers in the Industrial School, to whom donations may be made for that object:

Mrs. P. Anderson,	Miss Boyd,
" Dr. Allport,	Mrs. Nichols,
" Larkson,	" Dr. Cheney,
" C. Scott,	" J. E. Wilkins,
" Buchanan,	" Wright,
" G. Phee,	" Luff,
" Butler,	Miss Smith,
" E. B. Kellogg,	Mrs. Tuttle,
" H. N. Bishop,	" Hinsdale,
" Judge Otis,	" Richmond.
Miss Jackson,	

Wanted—A Union Meeting in Chicago.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I cordially indorse the sentiments embraced in your article of this morning on the subject of the financial panic in its relations to the political panic. Before we can hope for the semblance of commercial prosperity we must settle the foundations of our governmental structure upon something solid and enduring—something which commands the public confidence, and gives promise of stability and certainty to commercial pursuits. If Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas take the Mississippi river away from us to-morrow, and if California is permitted to secede at will, putting a high tariff on American goods and interfering with the export of gold—if our navigation laws are to be violently set at nought whenever it pleases a State to resolve itself out of the Union—if a fort is to be built at the mouth of the Ohio, with guns to command every steamboat, flat-boat, or raft that takes advantage of the downward current to find a market—if our citizens are required to procure passports whenever they stir from their homes, and to run the gauntlet of custom house spies in any or all parts of the present Union—if the public credit is destroyed in the money markets of the world and the government of the United States to become a hissing and a by-word among the natives—then I say we may bid farewell to peaceful and profitable commerce and make up our minds to chronic bankruptcy. Panic will become our normal condition and hard times our regular diet.

Let us have a Union Meeting; and when I say *Union* meeting, I mean it. Philadelphia has held a Meeting To Encourage Disunion. Let us have a meeting of business men and citizens generally to uphold, strengthen and defend the Union against assaults from whatever quarter. I think the entire population of Chicago can meet on this platform: *The Union first, and Compromise afterwards.* I am no politician. I know not whether any compromise will avail, but I do know that the Union can be preserved. I know, further, that it *must* be preserved if we are not ready to see the business of the Northwest prostrated beyond the hope of possibility of recovery.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1860. WATER STREET.

Ladies' City Mission of the M. E. Church.

Now is the time when the poor of the city need to be remembered and cared for. Many have resolved not to assist applicants for aid without some guarantee that they are not impostors. Let all such either take the time to investigate these cases, or else refer them to some reliable agency and authorize that agency to draw on them for the relief needed. For instance: Mr. A. having resolved to distribute no more indiscriminate charity, goes to the City Missionary and arranges with him thus: "I have not time to examine into the merits of the multitude of professed sufferers calling upon me each day. Such articles of clothing as I can spare I will send to your office. In addition to this, you may draw upon me for one, two, three, or five dollars, to meet the urgent demands of those whose cases you have carefully examined and know to be needy and worthy."

Such an arrangement would be an actual relief to the man of business, give increased influence to the missionary in his efforts to improve the condition of the poor, and distribute much needed charities just where the donor would have them go—where they would not be used in feeding vicious appetites, but in supplying real comforts to those who stand greatly in want of them.

Will not our citizens, in view of the actual presence of drear, cold, winter, and pinching hard times, take this matter into consideration?

The Ladies' City Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church has an office, in charge of Rev. W. F. Stewart, City Missionary, at room No. 16, Methodist Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets, where, from the hour of 10 A. M., until noon, subscriptions of money, provisions and clothing will be received and applications to visit the sick, attend funerals, administer the sacrament or rites of Baptism, and the supply of christian homes with orphan children, may be made.

The following is a list of the officers and managers of the Mission for the current year:

Mrs. Wm. Wheeler, President, 106 Indiana avenue.

Mrs. J. H. Leonard, Vice President, 267 Illinois street.

Mrs. T. M. Eddy, Secretary, — Indiana avenue.

Mrs. S. Farwell, Treasurer, 19 North Sangamon street.

MANAGERS.

CLARK-STREET CHURCH.—Mrs. W. B. Webster, 77 Van Buren-st.; Mrs. J. E. Brown, 254 South Clark-st.; Mrs. E. Colby, 174 Monroe-st.; Mrs. Wm. Barker, 78 Buffalo-st.; Mrs. J. G. Hamilton, 195 Michigan-ave.

INDIANA-STREET CHURCH.—Mrs. O. S. Goss, 376 North Lasalle-st.; Mrs. W. P. Moss, 93 Elm-st.; Mrs. J. P. Holt, — Chesnut-st.; Mrs. E. Burling, 168 Rush-st.; Mrs. J. W. Cantine, 101 North Clark street.

WABASH-AVENUE CHURCH.—Mrs. J. G. Conrad, Dearborn, near Archer Road; Mrs. M. McIntosh, 335 South Clark-st.; Miss M. L. Farwell, corner Twelfth-st. and Wabash-ave.; Mrs. Chase, 606 Wabash-ave.; Mrs. S. A. Powers, near corner Old and State.

JEFFERSON-STREET CHURCH.—Mrs. D. Walker, 185 West Monroe-st.; Mrs. W. M. Fuller, — West Washington-st.; Mrs. E. A. Bishop, 65 West Washington-st.; Mrs. W. N. Brainard, 161 West Washington-st.; Mrs. E. A. Gage, 159 West Washington-st.

DESPLAINES-STREET CHURCH.—Mrs. R. Shepherd, 263 Clinton-st.; Mrs. S. S. Slater, West Harrison, near Cross; Mrs. C. Huntoon, cor. Clinton and Harrison; Mrs. T. Greaves, cor. Pierce and Halsted.

WEST INDIANA-STREET CHURCH.—Mrs. A. Brown, 155 West Indiana-st.; Mrs. J. E. Hitt, 133 West Indiana-st.; Mrs. H. Best, cor. Noble and Indiana-sts.; Mrs. A. Baily, 19 North Sangamon-st.; Mrs. L. L. Bond, 61 Prairie-st.

A Question.

CHICAGO, December 7, 1860.

Will the editors of the TRIBUNE state in their next issue, whether the free writing school meets, whether it is free to all that may wish to attend, or merely the members of the Mechanics' Institute. Yours, A POOR CLERK.

Masonic.

At the annual meeting of Chicago Council No. 4 of Royal and Select Masters, held on Saturday, Dec. 1st, the following officers were elected:

Henry C. Ranney	T. I. G. M.
R. H. Foss	D. I. G. M.
E. W. Jones	P. C. of W.
H. W. Bigelow	Treasurer.
B. F. Patrick	Recorder.
R. Cleveland	Capt. Guards.
C. R. Vandercook	Grand Steward.
L. K. Osborn	Sentinel.

At the annual meeting of Apollo Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar, held at Masonic Temple on Tuesday, December 4th, the following officers were elected:

George W. Deering	E. Commander.
Henry C. Ranney	Generalissimo.
E. W. Jones	Capt. Gen.
V. L. Hurlbert	Prelate.
B. F. Patrick	S. W.
A. M. Wood	J. W.
H. W. Bigelow	Treasurer.
R. M. Thomas	Recorder.
G. C. Walker	St. Bearer.
D. Stewart	Sw. Bearer.
F. G. Green	Warder.
L. K. Osborn	Capt. Guards.

At the annual meeting of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, held on Monday, Dec. 10th, 1860, the following officers were elected:

Henry C. Ranney	High Priest
E. W. Jones	King.
B. F. Patrick	Scribe.
A. M. Wood	C. H.
Edwin Powell	P. S.
W. H. Reid	R. A. C.
Thos. Nichols	M. 3d Veil.
Joshua Marsh	M. 2d Veil.
Dugald Stewart	M. 1st Veil.
A. G. Burley	Treasurer.
James Bromfield	Secretary.
L. P. Hilliard	Chaplain.
H. W. Bigelow, Samuel Hawk, C. R. Vanderhook	Stewards.
L. K. Osborn	Tyler.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

NEW BOOKS AT MCNALLY'S.—"The Conduct of Life," a new volume by Ralph Waldo Emerson; "From Haytime to Hopping," by the author of "Our Farm of Four Acres;" fresh lots of those very popular twenty-five cent stereoscopes, with new views, are among the late arrivals at 81 Dearborn street.

☞ G. W. Stevens & Co., 77 Lake street, keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of fine jewelry and silver plated ware, which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Give them a call; you cannot fail to be suited. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

☞ Wax Candles of all colors, of best quality; also Wax Tapers and Matches in great variety, at Sargent's Drug Store, corner State and Randolph streets.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—Remember the Lecture on Temperance at Metropolitan Hall *to-night*, before the Illinois Temperance Union, by John B. Gough.

THE CAT BAGGED.—To protect ourselves from the impositions of those who assert they have *Downer's* Kerosene on sale at one dollar per gallon, warranted, &c., &c., and at the same time palm of other brands of Kerosene or even Coal Oils for the *best* Kerosene, we have decided to sell our Downer's Kerosene at retail at a small advance over cost; therefore consumers that wish to be sure and get the best Kerosene made in the United States at the price of the second quality, will do well to bring their cans to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 12 South Clark street. de4-10t

☞ Silver Plated Goods 25 to 33 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. no27-1m

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. J. L. Corning, from Milwaukee, will preach in Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Van Buren street and Edina Place, to-morrow morning and evening; morning service commencing at 10½ o'clock; evening, 7¼.

— Divine service in the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Monroe street, between Clark and Wells street, every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M.

— Divine service as usual at 1½ A. M. in St. Ansgarius Episcopal Church, corner Indiana and Franklin streets. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, instead of evening service, for the future.

E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

— Rev. R. P. Cutler will preach in the Unitarian Church, Washington street, between Dearborn and Clark, on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after the morning services. Mr. Cutler is giving a course of sermons in the morning on Christian Doctrines.

— South Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. M. Cunningham, Pastor. Services in this Church hereafter at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of evening, and morning services as usual.

SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. H. Melville Fay, trance speaker, of Ohio, will lecture on Sunday evening, Dec. 16th, at Kingsbury Hall, at 7½ o'clock. The speaker is controlled by the spirits of Sir Henry Morgan and Joan of Arc.

— There will be worship as usual to-morrow, in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, west side of the river. Rev. Matthew Bigger will preach. Hours of service—morning, 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 3 o'clock. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

— Services in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn street and Chicago avenue, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer. Subject:—What Christ said to a woman that was a sinner.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 13th, at the residence of Orrington Lunt, Esq., by the Rev. Henry Cox, GEORGE M. KIMBARK, of this city, and Miss LIZZIE L., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Gray, of Bowdoinham, Maine.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Reuben Taylor, aged 54 years.

Funeral on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, at the Second Universalist Church, on Union street.

On the 12th inst., in Malden, Ill., Mrs. PARTHENIA B., wife of Fitch B. Stacy, aged 25.

Lafayette, Ind., and Utica and Cortlandville, N. Y., papers please copy.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN IN THE STATE SHOULD HAVE IT.

No Man can afford to be without it.

THE ILLINOIS STATE DIRECTORY.

Just received from the Bindery 300 copies of the above work, which we offer at

THREE DOLLARS PER COPY,

A Discount of Two Dollars from the original Subscription Price.

This work was compiled during the past summer by JOHN C. W. BAILEY, of this city. It embraces a full arrangement and classification of business by towns, and an alphabetical directory of names, embracing all the firms engaged in business on their own account, together with their Post Office addresses.

The Appendix contains an immense amount of information necessary to every business man in the State, forming a comprehensive view of the Topographical, Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing interests, Banking, Joint Stock, Insurance, Railroads and other incorporated Companies, with Statistical Tables, Exhibits, &c., of the entire State. The whole accompanied by copious indexes. It is a handsome octavo volume, of over

1,000 Pages,

Beautifully Printed and Substantially Bound in Cloth.

We will forward the volume, postage paid, to any address, upon receipt of THREE DOLLARS in Illinois currency. Address,

WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

de10-1w

AGENTS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS, ATTENTION!—I have a new and beautiful article of HARD METAL Needle Threader and CROCHET combined. A splendid article—gold plated—a perfect jewel, and indispensable to the work-basket of every lady in the land. No one can fail to make money by selling them. Apply to or address, with stamp, R. GURDON, 48 South Clark street. Box 3731. de14-3t

TOMPKINS & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,

Have the following property for Sale or Exchange:

$30,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property.

200 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash.

100 Lots on Indiana avenue, on long time—low.

Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues.

Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property.

Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms.

One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange.

Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property.

A Drug Store for sale very low for cash.

Also, Lots on the West Side, near Union Park; and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois.

Also, 160 acres Improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale at a great bargain. de14-d661-1m

WEST SIDE DISPENSARY. FREE TO THE POOR.

Drs. F. T. DeDerkey and J. Ulrich, German Physicians, may be consulted on all acute and chronic diseases, every Wednesday and Saturday from 3 to 4 P. M. at 64 West Randolph street.

☞ No charge for medicine. no14x3t

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR. Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware.

The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 37 Lake street, (Tremont Block) is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out his stock before the commencement of raising the grade of the Tremont House, offers extra inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CARBONELS, CORAL, LAVA, and ETRUSCAN SETT, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatelain and Guard Chains, studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the way of Jewelry. Also, Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pie Knives, Salt stands, Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Tea Setts, Communion Service Fruit Dishes, Wine Castors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which is offered cheaper than ever before. Don't forget the number, 37 Lake street, under the Tremont House.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. [de14-d658-1m] H. B. CABERRY.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion Thread, &c., at 37 Lake street, under the Tremont House. Bullion Embroidery done to order. H. B. CABERRY.

TO THE FRATERNITY. Masonic and all other kinds of REGALIA,

Made to order, all qualities and prices. Official Setts, eight Collars and Aprons, from $40 to $175. Silver Lodge Jewels from $6 to $100, the sett of 10 pcs. Patent $15. Chapter Jewels made to order at any price, from $20 and upwards. Charts, Carpets, Working Tools, Books, Diplomas, &c., constantly on hand. Embroidery of all kinds done to order, with neatness and dispatch, at 37 Lake street, Tremont Block. H. B. CABERRY.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL. This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city and the surrounding country who have proved it invaluable for Colds, Coughs, Ear-Ache, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Neuralgia, Burns and Fever Ague. For Sore Throat and Diphtheria we can especially recommend it. Not one case has failed where it has been used. For sale at wholesale and retail at 37 Lake street, Tremont Block. H. B. CABERRY.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF 1860.

WHOLESALE AGENCY

For the sale of the following

POPULAR ARTICLES

AT

J. H. JOHNSON'S,

No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street.

R. R. LANDON, AGENT.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.

Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy.

PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c.

JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.

OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.

GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.

SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.

OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.

IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.

SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.

SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.

PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.

PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.

DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. se10-ly

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From and after this date, until further notice, our Expresses will arrive and depart as follows:

EAST:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Arrive.	Depart.
10:00 A. M	6:30 A. M.
11:00 P. M	6:30 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

10:00 A. M	6:30 A. M.
10:40 P. M	6:30 P. M.

SOUTH:

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.

9:45 P. M	9:30 A. M.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

7:10 A. M	9:00 A. M.
6:50 P. M	8:00 P. M.

WEST:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

5:15 A. M	7:15 A. M.
10:45 A. M	1:45 P. M.
5:45 P. M	11:15 P. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA CENTRAL.

3:40 P. M	11:40 A. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

3:40 P. M	11:40 A. M.

ELGIN & STATE LINE.

3:40 P. M	11:40 A. M.

NORTH:

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.

11:31 A. M	7:45 A. M.
5:30 P. M	12:30 P. M.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

1:20 P. M	1:00 P. M.
7:00 P. M	6:00 P. M.

Our time is unequalled to and from all points, and rates always as low as by any other Express, and our present arrangements are such that we forward all matter for the Eastern cities—WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, QUEBEC and MONTREAL—through by connecting trains, thereby avoiding the delay of re-billing at interim diate points. We have also extended our lines over the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, giving us increased facilities for the transaction of business in Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and making direct connections with the CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA and PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

FOR DENVER CITY,

And all parts of the Gold Regions. We would also ask the attention of customers to our system of collecting invoices on delivery of goods, thereby giving them facilities for forwarding orders to persons where they do not care to give credit, or that are unknown—in such cases we hold ourselves responsible for the return of money or property. When the goods so ordered will not admit of transportation by passenger trains the same can be shipped by freight trains or otherwise to our agent and invoices sent by regular express to be collected on delivery of goods.

Orders left at our office for wagons to call will be attended to promptly.

Goods received too late for billing at the office can, if required, be delivered to messenger, who will receipt for same. JAS. FARGO, Sup't. Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Dec. 10th, 1860. de11-d653-1m

THE CHICAGO POST.—On the 24th day of December 1860, there will be issued the first number of the CHICAGO POST, a Daily, Commercial, Literary and Local Newspaper, not political or bound to any party, but devoted to the best interests of Chicago and the Northwest. Its main enterprise will be the early publication of NEWS, and to accomplish that end no expense or labor will be spared. The POST will be under the general editorial charge and control of JAMES W. SHEAHAN, who for nearly six years edited and directed the CHICAGO TIMES. He will be aided by several gentlemen of great experience in newspaper matters. For full details of the objects of the paper, see circulars.

TERMS:—The Daily issue of the POST will be delivered in the city for 10 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $5 per year, payable in advance. The paper will be sent by mail for $4 per year in advance. A Weekly Paper, to be called the "Dollar Post," will be sent by mail for one dollar a year. Liberal arrangements with News Agents.

Advertisements will be inserted upon reasonable terms. Until a business office is fitted up, all letters, orders, &c., can be addressed through the Post Office to JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Editor Chicago Post. de 3-d537-lw

SALE OF BONDS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL.—At the request of the holder thereof, and by virtue of a power of attorney vesting in me the right to sell said collateral securities, I shall at public sale, at the Board of Trade Rooms, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of December now current, at half past twelve o'clock in the day, Thirteen One Thousand Dollar Bonds, issued by Cook County, State of Illinois, and bearing eight per cent. interest, to satisfy the debt for which they were pledged. [de10-d633-9t] J. M. PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership of Tucker, Randolph & Carter, was dissolved on the 8th inst. Joseph H. Tucker and Samuel P. Carter retiring from the firm. Charles Randolph will continue the Commission Business as heretofore at the same place, and will also settle all accounts and liabilities of the late firm.

J. SEPH H. TUCKER, CHAS. RANDOLPH, SAMUEL P. CARTER.

de11-d636-1w

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short. It is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray; so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours,

A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO—J. D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Brothers. se05-dAly-woow

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia, on the New York Central Railroad. [illegible] besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown by the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphuric Acid, sulphate of Lime, and Protosulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such an usual quantity, of these curative substances. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Salt Rheum, even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:

[illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE. NEW AND SECOND-HAND,

Rosewood, Marble Beds with Improved Combination Cushions, 30 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere. Also, Old Tables re-cushioned and repaired at short notice at the Chicago Billiard Table Factory in Chicago,

133 Madison Street. (Between Wells and La Salle streets.) de14-d6? 1w A. R. GRIFFITH, Agent.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuss will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any other kind of dirty work. Orders left at his residence [illegible] or directed Chas. Kuss, Chicago P. O. Box 1[illegible], will receive prompt attention.

Railroads.

PITTSBURG FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the

Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows:

5.50 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

6.20 P. M.—Night Express daily, (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Smoking cars on all trains.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other railroad route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston,

With Promptness and Dispatch.

J. N. DeBARRY, Supt. W. D.

J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent.

D. W. ROSS, Gen'l West. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Office of the Company in Boston New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ON ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; P. Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENN. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt. Philadelphia.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agt. Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja7-d65-ly

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Monday Dec. 3d, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

7.45 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11.30 A. M.

12.30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 5.15 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at

[illegible]

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M., arrives at Chicago at 8.30 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 8.15 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 5.15 P. M., (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5.45 A. M., (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5.30 P. M., (Sundays excepted); arrives at 9.00 A. M., (Sundays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO, April 7, 1860.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Trains leaving Chicago at 8:00 p. m., Detroit at 8.50, [illegible] Boston at 4.00; connecting with N. Y. Central Railroad and [illegible]. Tickets via this line can be obtained at the Union Depot.

R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday.

[illegible] P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all Points in Canada and the East.

[illegible] A. M.—Pittsburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland.

6.00 P. M.—Making close connections and quick time at all other points.

☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted), arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M. Suspension Bridge 5.00 A. M.; Albany 5.00 P. M.; New York 10.30 P. M.; Boston 12.00 night.

6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M., Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.30 P. M.; Albany 1.00 A. M., New York 12.30 A. M., Boston noon.

6.00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 16 hours.

6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours. Louisville in 18 hours.

4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6.30 P. M.

☞ Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway for Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

E. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. S. SARGENT, General Agent.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:

Day Express—12.30 Noon.

Evening Express—6 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville.

☞ Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).

Joliet Accommodation 4.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted)

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

ALTON, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Passenger Trains leave Chicago daily, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday).

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	9.00 A. M.	9.00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 6.00 A. M. and 6.00 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M. daily (except Sundays), arrives at 9 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS—At Joliet with Lockport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Kansas, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth; with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph; and with Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with the Fast Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 41 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, Receivers. OLIVER H. CONDON,

R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

C. G. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860. Winter Arrangement. 1861

On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.

[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at:

[illegible]

Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Willsee and Mary C., his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 32 of mortgages, page 632, and did thereby convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes therein particularly mentioned. And whereas, it was provided in said mortgage, that in case of default in the payment of said notes, either of principal or interest, was made, the whole of said principal and interest should become due and payable. And the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, might sell as hereinafter noticed, the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Willsee and Mary C., his wife, therein. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and of interest on three thereof. Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the seventh day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises, to-wit:—Commencing in the center line of the Chicago and Green Bay Road, on the line of Henry Hepworth's land (meaning the line of Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage,) and running west 15.79 1-2 chains; thence south 7.52 chains; thence east 15.79 1-2 chains to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, and being part of northwest quarter of section 30 township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Willsee and Mary C. Willsee therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,

Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860.

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. oc24-d33-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 28th day of December, 1860, at same hour and place.

Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. no17-d4?-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 28th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place.

Chicago, Dec. 7, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois County of Cook, S. S. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William C. Young vs. Samuel C. Baker, Henry S. Monroe, James W. Corbin, George De Lovee, Gideon Parker, Edward McConnell, Hiram Tucker, Henry A. Smith, Joseph A. Sprague, Marvel W. Cooper, Webster Steele, Caryl Young and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of November, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago in said County of Cook the following described real estate situate in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois to wit:

That portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, four hundred and fifty-six (456) feet from the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet from the east line of the said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet, thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less, to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street at its intersection with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly along the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition; thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also an undivided three-fourths part of all the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Commencing in the centre of Ontario street, at a point two hundred and fifty (250) feet east of the centre of Rush street and running thence east along the centre of said Ontario street two hundred and fifty (250) feet; thence north to the north line of the Kingsbury Tract one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less; thence west along the north line of said Kingsbury Tract two hundred and fifty (250) feet; thence south one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated November 20, 1860. no20-d464-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Ephraim Ingalls, trustee in a deed of trust, dated May 25th, A. D. 1858, executed by Frederick Boettger and Catharine Boettger his wife, and recorded in the office of the recorder of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book 175 of deeds, page 161, will, on the application of Nathan Mason, the holder of the promissory notes secured by said deed, by reason of default in the payment of a certain interest monies, secured on said notes, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the following described parcels of real estate, to wit: Lot No. eight (8) in block No. one (1) in Ridgely's Addition to Chicago. Also, a parcel of land commencing at the south west corner of section twenty-eight (28) in township forty-one (41) north of range twelve (12) east of the third principal meridian; thence north on the section line and parallel to the section line twenty chains; thence south eleven and thirty-seven hundredths chains; thence running twenty-one and three-fourths chains; thence [illegible]

Chicago, December 1, 1860. EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee, &c.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1858, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book No. 172 of Deeds, on Page 85, did convey to the undersigned the lands and premises hereinafter described in trust to secure the payment of [illegible]

[illegible]

James Kenny therein.

O. CANFIELD WESTER, Trustee, O. & Co. No. 21 Methodist Church Block.

Chicago, Nov. 14th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1860. Michigan Central Railroad Company and John W. Brooks vs. Elizabeth E. Persee, Benima Ann Burson, John E. Burson, Henrietta Burson, Thomas E. Burson and Edward Burson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to all the said defendants above named that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the [illegible] day of November, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1860), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said defendants above named shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said county, on the first Monday of December, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois did execute and deliver to the undersigned their mortgage [illegible]

[illegible]

J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mort. agee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

Chicago, Dec. 1 th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Elleve Storksen, Nels Ellevsen, Knud Ellevsen, John Ellevsen, Erick Davidson, Ingeborg Davidson, Ole Bryngelsen, Carl Bryngelsen and Marta Ellevsen.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Elleve Storksen, Nels Ellevsen, Knud Ellevsen, John Ellevsen, Erick Davidson, Ingeborg Davidson, Ole Bryngelsen, Carl Bryngelsen [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery. [illegible]

[illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hassan M. Hopkins and Sarah M., his wife, did by their Indenture dated September 1st 1857, and of record in the Recorder's Office of Cook County [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUN

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RA

WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL

ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREE

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Chicago Tribun

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1860.

☞ To Mail Subscribers. ☜

The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

An article from the New York Eve *Post*, on Personal Liberty Laws, which print on another page, hits the nail on head. We commend it to the attention all our readers.

ON TUESDAY.

It is a forgone conclusion that So Carolina will be out of the Union as far resolution on paper can take her, on T day next. Her Convention meets to-d The Ordinance which will pronounce separation from the benefits of the Fed Postal System and the Judiciary Syste already prepared, and will unquestiona be put through to-morrow. To get rid the United States Revenue System is a m ter of more consequence and more dange We shall see what advance she makes that direction. In the meantime, there no occasion for sack-cloth and ashes, for wailing and tears, unless, indeed, prospect that she will be brought back the Union in which she has always bee pest, is a cause for woe.

MORE VIOLENCE.

On Friday evening last, a party of s men, who had just been driven out of th South, after being subjected to almost in conceivable indignities, passed through t city on their way to Rhode Island, wh most of them reside. They report tha the Cotton States, the mob, organized vigilance committees or bands of minu men, are making a clean sweep of all wh have the misfortune to have been born i the North. If a half of what they ass is true, hundreds of Northern men are r duced there to terrible extremities. Whi ped and driven away from the place which they have been employed, they making their way Northward, on foot, without money and in da danger of losing their lives. excitement against them is increasi in consequence of the rapidly rising appr hension of a slave insurrection, and thoug innocent of crime or criminal intent, they are in a more desperate condition than they were in an enemy's country. In n part of Mexico, during the Mexican wa would an American, though alone in the midst of ignorant and hostile *greasers*, have fared half as badly as a Northern man now fares in any one of the rebellious States. W respectfully recommend the whole matte to the consideration of the House Commit tee of Thirty-Three. Perhaps they ma find in it cause of grievance almost as seri ous as the failure to catch a runaway slave

MORE UNION-SAVING.

We knew it would be so. Philadelphia had an Union Meeting for the benefit o the political fossils and the dry-good trade; and New York was bound by al considerations which regulate politics an influence merchandise, to follow suit. She has made a beginning. Ex-President Van Buren, the "Northern man with Southern principles;" Charles O'Conor, who is the defender of Slavery by choice; Augustus Schell and John A. Dix, Federal office holders, and under obligations to save the Union, whether in danger or not; Fernando Wood, the representative of New York morals; 'Ras Brooks and Washington Hunt, the fag-ends of the rump of old Know-Nothingism, and a few other worthies of like kidney and equal consideration, to say nothing of Watts Sherman who saved the Union in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee when John Brown took Virginia; Comstock, a member of the Albany Regency, and a few other eminent patriots, are at it. The telegraph gives us an account of their doings, and we are content. We commend their pious and patriotic example to Chicago. Let Mr. Postmaster Cook, Collector Strother, District Attorney Fitch, Marshal Hoyne and such others as they can muster, including the two hundred and ten Colonels of Cook county, come to the rescue! let Gen. Beaubien be sent to South Carolina forthwith, or, if he can't go, Buck Morris will do as well. There is no time to lose. South Carolina holds her Convention to-day (Monday) and to-morrow will go out by resolution. Can the Union be saved by telegraph? If so, let the Union-savers lose no time!

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

It is incredible that Mr. Buchanan will, during his administration, do anything to merit the approbation of his countrymen; hence we fear that the report which comes to us from Washington, that he has sent, or is about to send, the Sloop-of-war, *Brooklyn*, to Charleston, to assist in the defence of the United States fortifications at that point, is one of the thousand *canards* which any public exitement is sure to hatch. If true, however, we are approaching the end of this miserable secession business. An imposing demonstration—one which would prove to the little nest of traitors who are plotting the destruction of the government, that when they go out of the Union, they must fight their way out—would settle their hash in a fortnight, and give the country peace. The supposed immunity against bloody consequences to follow their treason, has made them confident and bold. If they could be made to dream of hemp in their unquiet slumbers, and to breast threatened pecuniary and political ruin in their waking hours, their assurance would give way, and their rosy visions of the felicity to be found in a Southern Republic, would be dissipated. We reason from individuals to communities—from the Bobadils in Congress who give fighting men, though from the North, no occasion to complain of their plantation insolence, to South Carolina, the State in which Bobadils are both born and made. Like an unruly and forward child, she needs the birch; and it will be only an encouragement to all other disturbers of the peace, if she fails to get it. Under Mr. Buchanan's hands, the punishment would not be severe. Let him inflict all that his tender soul may dare, and he can be sure that he will not go out of office as wholly despicable as all men now think him.

Mr. Defrees's Plan.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

EDITORS JOURNAL:—A few days ago, in the hope of contributing something toward quieting the passions of the people, and to assist reason to again assume her sway over the minds of men, I submitted several amendments of the Constitution to the consideration of gentlemen from all sections of the country. They met the approval of many who are regarded as "extremists" on the Slavery question. That they may be discussed by the public, I give them to you for publication. They are as follows:

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. Territory may be acquired by treaty, but not otherwise.

§ 2. The white inhabitants of any Territory numbering twenty thousand shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its government, under the rules prescribed by an act of Congress; and the Legislature thereof may determine whether or not Slavery shall exist during its territorial existence.

§ 3. Whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming State sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to the vote of the people, applies for admission [illegible]

§ 4. That Congress shall not interfere with Slavery where it now exists [illegible]